Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-89-225 *24 November 1989*

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* Menem: Result of Political, Economic Changes

90ET0033A Buenos Aires AMBITO FINANCIERO in Spanish 29 Sep 89 p 16

[Commentary by Rosendo M. Fraga, director of the Union Center of Studies for the New Majority]

[Text] Just 9 months ago, in December 1988, electoral trends in South America seemed to be taking a turn toward the populism and the left of last year.

In August, the conservatives had been defeated by social democratic populism in Ecuador, and the following month the Chilean plebiscite gave the victory to the opposition. It was evident that the sectors that had supported the military regime were in decline, and a triumphant coalition with a heterogeneous tendency toward the center left was on the rise. In November the municipal elections in Brazil put the left on top, with the official party and the center right virtually disappearing in the major cities. In December, Carlos Andres Perez won in Venezuela, taking a step closer to populism than his predecessor had been.

At that time, the polls in Brazil showed that the presidential election would be a contest between the center-left candidate (Brizola) and the leftist candidate (Lula). In Peru, the center-right candidate (Vargas Llosa) was beginning to edge ahead, but the then candidate of the left (Barrantes) assured himself of a victory in the runoff election. Bolivia faced an uncertain political situation; three forces were contending with one another, and none seemed to have a clear lead. Chile was still in a state of uncertainty, with an opposition that had not defined a program and a right that was unable to articulate an electoral alternative. In Uruguay, the plebiscite on the statute of limitations that was to take place in April raised a number of questions, while in Argentina Carlos Menem was seen as an expression of the traditional populism that was to the left of Alfonsin on central issues such as the economy and foreign policy.

Trend

The trend, therefore, seemed to indicate that South America, where political phenomena are interconnected (as evidenced by the fact that in 1980 there were eight military presidents in the region and only two civilians, while by the end of the decade there will be nine civilians and only one military officer in power) was turning toward populism and the left. This was the result of the inability of the social democratic model to solve the basic socioeconomic problems of the respective countries, as represented in the second half of the '80s by Raul Alfonsin in Argentina, Jose Sarney in Brazil, and Alan Garcia in Peru.

But in 1989, major changes have taken place in the region.

a) In Brazil, Collor de Mello has emerged, and he has some curious things in common with Menem. The former governor of a small northeastern state who rose meteorically, taking first place in the latest polls with a view to the presidential election in November, and apparently lacking any ideology, he became the alternative of the independents, moderates, and major power groups.

b) In Chile, the situation is stabilizing. The opposition is moderating itself, with a Christian democratic candidate and an economic program of continuity rather than rupture with the Pinochet regime, while the right is regrouping behind former Economy Minister Hernan Buchi. It has the potential to become a second force with strong parliamentary influence.

c) In December there was a split in the Peruvian left, and consequently the possibilities of Mario Vargas Llosa, who comes out with more than 40 percent of the vote in the latest polls, are consolidating vis-a-vis the elections that will be held in April of next year.

d) In Bolivia, the May elections ended up creating a noisy political alchemy in which the center left (Paz Zamora) came to power in an accord with the center right (Banzer), displacing the local version of social democracy (Sanchez de Lozada).

e) In Uruguay, the April plebiscite upheld the official party position of not reopening the criminal cases against military officials, while the latest polls show that the electoral dispute will be between the moderate candidates of the two majority parties, the Red Party (Batlle) and the White Party (Lacalle) in the November elections.

f) Paraguay had its government crisis in February, and the May elections consolidated General Andres Rodriguez with a more pluralistic model than his predecessor had pursued.

In this context, Menem's victory in May and his initial measures in government between July and September have implications that go beyond national politics. The change in the Argentine Government with respect to the previous expectations is consistent with the prevailing trend.

New Model

In addition, however, the triumph of the Justicialist candidate and the way his administration has taken shape appear to be the point of inflection of the political-electoral trend in the region. As we approach the end of 1989, the trend appears to be toward a new model that combines strong, charismatic personalities with a pragmatic vision of problems and with socioeconomic models that are closer to the postulates of the right than to those of populism or the left.

Just as Alfonsin, Sarney, and Garcia had certain points in common, the same seems to be true of Menem, Vargas Llosa, and Collor de Mello. All three are highly charismatic and popular figures who transcend traditional political structures—Menem won in the face of opposition by the party structure—and who have turned out to

embody a kind of South American "new right." Similar situations, although to a lesser extent, are emerging in Uruguay, Bolivia, and Chile.

The circumstances lend a certain significance to the Argentine model, even giving it influence over the models that will be promoted by the future presidents of various countries in the region. The presidential elections in Uruguay (November), Brazil (November), Chile (December), and Peru (April) will have the development of the Argentine model as a point of reference.

Brazil

An example of this is the situation in Brazil, where a phenomenon similar to that of Argentina seems to be about to happen just a few months later. The country has monthly inflation of more than 30 percent with the presidential election only a few months away, paving the way for hyperinflation. The president is beginning to study the possibility of handing over power early, in January rather than March, to avoid the crisis that Alfonsin suffered in Argentina. And the presidential candidate who is ahead in the polls is beginning to structure a system of alliances with economic power groups, just as Menem has done in Argentina. If by January of next year, when Collor de Mello will presumably take office, Menem is still producing results in the economy—he is keeping his popularity; the latest survey by Lynch, Menendez and Nivel gives him a positive image of 76 percent—and he manages to improve the country's international presence, it is more likely that Brazil will follow a path similar to Argentina's. If, on the other hand, the Argentine model is in crisis at that time, it is less likely.

The possibilities for Aylwin in Chile, Vargas Llosa in Peru, Paz Zamora in Bolivia, or Batlle or Lacalle in Uruguay to implement this type of policy of privatization and rationalization of the economic structure will have as a necessary point of reference the development of the situation in Argentina.

The change in the region's political-electoral trends, the emergence of popular caudillos willing to implement economic policies that were unpopular during other eras, a reformulation of traditional populism in search of a more active presence on the international scene and an alliance of popular sectors with major power groups, all appear to be new characteristics of South American politics that enable us to look to the horizon with more optimism than we had at the end of last year.

Bolivia, Colombia, Peru Postpone Antidrug Talks

PY2311120389 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Nov 89 p 6

[Excerpts] Official sources reported to PRESENCIA yesterday that Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia have decided to postpone a technical meeting scheduled for 20-22 November in Santa Cruz. They were planning to review a joint antinarcotics proposal as an alternative to the "Bennett" plan presented by the U.S. Government.

The decision to hold this meeting was made in Ica, Peru, on 10 October 1989 during a meeting among the presidents of the three Andean countries. They reviewed the Bennett plan at that meeting but did not reach agreement on a common proposal. [passage omitted]

According to official sources, the Santa Cruz meeting was postponed until late December or early January 1990. The representatives of the three countries must also set a date to hold discussions before their meeting with U.S. President Bush. [passage omitted]

Cuba

Envoy Warns of U.S. Plan Against Noriega

FL2211225189 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2038 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] In Havana, Panamanian Ambassador to Cuba Manuel Orestes Nieto has denounced a plan financed by the United States to conduct terrorist actions against the life of the commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The General State Council of the isthmian nation issued a declaration in which it holds the U.S. Administration and the main opposition leaders and their collaborators responsible for any attack against General Noriega and other national leaders. The Government of Panama warns that in exercising its natural right to legitimate defense, it will seek support and political and material solidarity from patriotic and revolutionary nations and organizations of the Third World. The statement warns that in the event of a terrorist attack, it will be very difficult for the Panamanian Government to answer for the security needs of U.S. citizens and interests in Panama.

Commentary Sees 'Yankee Hand' in El Salvador

FL2211193889 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The picture published today by the newspaper GRANMA in its third edition speaks for itself. In fact, as the newspaper suggests, the Yankee hand is today in El Salvador as it was yesterday in Vietnam. The wounded mother who tries to comfort her daughter, a victim of the bombings, is not an isolated picture. It is a symbol of the crimes that are being committed against the civilian population in that country.

The United States is not innocent of these crimes, because U.S. pilots are participating in the massacre. In the meantime, what is the human rights champion doing? In fact, he is doing nothing that could not be predicted. President Bush gets on the phone and calls his Salvadoran crony Alfredo Cristiani to assure him that everything is all right, that he can go on, that the U.S. position is favorable to his regime. The human rights champion asks no questions about the recent brutal killings of union leaders by the Army. Bush asks no questions about the massacre of Spanish priests. The President only praises the Army, the Air Force, the police and paramilitary efforts to stop the guerrilla offensive.

Bush and Cristiani could not fail to mention the trite slogan of Cuban and Nicaraguan aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Nor did Bush fail to express the American people's solidarity. But, solidarity with whom? All we have heard about up to now are the protests provoked in the United States by U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran regime. The only realities are the demonstrations staged from Los Angeles to New York to repudiate U.S. aid. The only fact is that the human rights champion is being publicly questioned about this aid. The only picture that has been disseminated throughout the world is that of a woman who interrupted Bush's speech to shout at him: Why are we sending money to El Salvador? Why are we killing priests in El Salvador? It is not possible to overlook the U.S. Government's responsibility in the current Salvadoran situation. The international community must be aware of this reality and must act accordingly.

Castro Sends Greetings to Romanian President

FL2311163089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1454 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] A greeting from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, was conveyed by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, to Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu.

Risquet heads the Cuban delegation that is attending the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The head of the Cuban delegation expressed his wishes for the success of the congress and the subsequent fulfillment of its resolutions.

The Romanian president, for his part, reciprocated the message sent by Fidel and emphasized the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two parties and peoples.

Meeting on Cooperation With Mexico Begins

FL2311022789 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0042 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Report by Alexis Sotolong from Havana's Sierra Maestra Hotel during the "Exclusivo" program—live]

[Text] The sixth meeting of the Cuba-Mexico Industrial Economic Cooperation Commission began this afternoon in Havana's Sierra Maestra Hotel. During the opening session it was reported that the result of bilateral cooperation in the industrial-economic sector from 1988 to 1989 was very positive, if one considers the agreements that are currently in force, such as those in the areas of housing, electro-nuclear energy, engineering, and the sugar industry.

Official sources report that during the meeting that will conclude on Friday, 24 November, the two delegations will analyze new cooperation proposals. Also on Friday afternoon, the 1989-1990 work protocol will be signed at the Mexican Embassy in Cuba.

The Cuban delegation is led by Raul Taladrid, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and (Alberto Escofet Artiga), deputy secretary of the Mexican Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry.

More Internationalists Arrive From Angola

FL2311131389 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Over 140 internationalist combatants arrived in the fatherland last night from the People's Republic of Angola. They were welcomed at the airport by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias; Faustino Perez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; and Division Generals Ramon Pardo Guerra, representing the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Manuel Fernandez Crespo, representing the Ministry of the Interior. [passage omitted]

Castro Closes Steelworking Industry Meeting

FL2211140889 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] In his closing remarks at the annual meeting of businessmen of the steelworking industry from Havana City and other provinces, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has stated that the audacity and wisdom of the steelworking industry will decisively contribute to promoting our country's development despite the world's difficult and complex economic situation.

Fidel said we are entering a new stage for the steelworking industry, which was built upon the experience that enabled us to assign the required priority to this sector and to promote its highly significant programs.

The president of the Councils of State and Ministers urged the steelworkers to undertake the challenging task of building our own factories. Fidel, who is also the first secretary of our party's Central Committee, added that this sector does not require large resources for its development if we do not conceive of it only as a sector requiring the purchase of turn-key factories or the manufacturing of equipment alone, but as a sector requiring that we build our first factories ourselves, just as we did with the rolling mills and sugar mills. We have the main resource, which is the intelligence of our people, Fidel said.

Fidel urged the steelworkers to build the factories following advanced technological lines and keeping in mind a rational use of fuel. He said he felt very encouraged by the achievements and prospects of our steelworking industry, which we must increasingly improve by becoming increasingly efficient.

On the 2d and last day of the meeting, which was attended by representatives of more than 55 factories of the steelworking industry, the head of our revolution reviewed the accomplishments over the past 13 months in the improvement of working conditions and of services to our people.

Official Discusses New Petty Offense Decree

FL2211164589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1254 22 Nov 89

[Interview with Yarina Amoroso Fernandez, an official of the Cuban Justice Ministry, by Fernando Guardado during the "Revista de la Manana" program—live]

[Text] [Guardado] We want to alert our viewers to an extremely important interview that we will broadcast immediately regarding the rights of our working people stemming from a new decree on petty offenses. The decree, which bears the number 155, was issued by the Executive Committee of the Cuban Council of Ministers. For this reason, our Comrade Yarina Amoroso Fernandez, a Justice Ministry specialist, is here with us this morning. I am not going to say good morning to you, Yarina, because we have already been talking here at the studios. Please begin by giving us the general guidelines of Decree No 155; that is, its essential points.

[Amoroso] As is known, a number of decrees have been issued since Decree-Law No 99 established general procedures concerning petty offenses [words indistinct]. We believe, however, that this decree is particularly important because it focuses on petty offenses violating regulations concerning prices, rates, food catering services, and other services. As you can see, the decree regulates certain types of behavior that has a large impact on society.

[Guardado] What types of offenses are punishable under this decree?

[Amoroso] The decree classifies various types of behavior. Some punishable actions are, for instance, those of individuals who provide poor food catering service or refuse to provide this service to the people.

[Guardado] Let us cite a specific case. You walk into a store and you ask for attention, but no one pays any attention to you.

[Amoroso] Yes. Another punishable action is the classical case of package sales. If you need to buy a kitchen knife, you also have to buy a frying pan and a whole set of items which are difficult to sell, and the stores then package them with items which are indeed needed by the people.

[Guardado] In other words, you have the right to buy the item you need and no one can legally force you to buy any other article along with the one you need. This is a punishable offense, too.

[Amoroso] That is correct. We often go to certain cafeterias, for instance, and their price lists are not updated, or their prices are not displayed, or they do not give you the menu. Well, these are now punishable offenses.

[Guardado] Thus, as soon as this decree goes into effect, all retail stores will have to exhibit a price list of the items they have for sale. This is mandatory and the respective managers will be accountable for compliance with it.

[Amoroso] Yes, of course. Managers will be held responsible. There are also other punishable actions. For instance, if we take our car to the shop, and we are told that such and such parts were changed. No part can be changed without prior approval by the consumer.

[Guardado] If you take your car to a Lada or a Fiat shop, does the shop have the right to keep the used part after installing the new part which you bought?

[Amoroso] The shop cannot keep the used part, but this is not regulated in this decree. This falls under the jurisdiction of the Civil Code which was also recently approved by the National Assembly of the People's Government.

[Guardado] So the shop cannot do that.

[Amoroso] No.

[Guardado] What about marking prices up?

[Amoroso] It is also a punishable offense to sell an item at a higher price, or to sell an expired item as if it were a top quality item.

[Guardado] This would apply specifically to produce items. For instance, a top-quality potato is sold at a given price, but 3 or 4 days later, the potato is not of the same quality any longer, but they continue to sell it at the same price. This cannot be done. This is a punishable offense.

[Amoroso] As you can see, there are a large number of offenses.

[Guardado] Unfortunately, we do not have enough time.

[Amoroso] In any case, it is important to alert people to the fact that an information campaign is under way over the radio and the press. The newspaper TRABAJADORES will publish the full text of this decree today. It should be noted that the decree has a specific chapter which, in my opinion, seeks to encourage the people to vent their complains through a system to be established. Through the people's complaints, it will thus be possible to know and to decide [words indistinct].

[Guardado] In sum, the decree is now being disseminated for the people's information [words indistinct]. As soon as it is published in the official gazette, those committing these offenses will be punished.

[Amoroso] We want to emphasize that the idea is not to punish but to educate in order to have things be done correctly.

[Guardado] But those committing these offenses will be punished.

[Amoroso] Yes, they will be punished.

[Guardado] Thank you, Yarina, for being with us this morning. We would like have you back in the future to continue to discuss this subject, which is related to our people's rights.

Espin Presides Over Criminology 89 Opening

FL2211125089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Text] The first national meeting on criminology has begun with the remarks made by Carlos Amat, president of the National Union of Cuban Lawyers. The national meeting is being held within the framework of the international criminology conference of socialist countries. Vilma Espin, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and president of the National Social Prevention and Attention Commission, presided over the opening of this forum.

The meeting began with a discussion of the main criminology research projects conducted in Cuba in the last few years. Dr Margarita Viera presented a paper on the historical evolution of this science. It analyzed the criteria and concepts of the criminal issue; its evolution in various periods; and the current status since the social change took place, which resulted in a positive turn in criminology work in Cuba. Other papers presented dealt with the subject of criminality as a subject of interdisciplinary research and the traditional antisocial microenvironment and its relationship to crime in the initial years of the revolution.

Over 400 delegates, prominent figures, and outstanding scholars from the entire world are participating in this forum. Criminology 89 will continue until 24 November.

Resolution Condemns U.S. Actions

FL2411030189 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0047 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Report by Josefa Bussi from the Palace of Conventions in Havana City during the "Exclusivo" program]

[Excerpt] The 400 delegates from 25 countries attending the Criminology 89 forum have approved a final resolution in which they condemn the treatment given in the United States to political prisoners and fighters for the independence of Puerto Rico. The document condemns the use of mass media organizations to destabilize other states; and rejects U.S. support for the bombings against the civilian population in El Salvador and the U.S. failure to comply with the Torrijos-Carter agreements on the Panama Canal.

The resolution also condemns the apartheid policy in South Africa and endorses the Nicaraguan initiative to bring peace to Central America.

The first national meeting on criminology, which convened for 2 days within the framework of the Criminology 89 forum, concluded its working session. The Cuban delegates, however, continued their meeting today, but as part of the seventh international congress of criminologists from socialist countries, a congress that is being held for the first time in a Latin American country.

Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa, president of the Cuban Society of Penal Law and attorney general of the

Republic of Cuba, delivered the opening speech at the congress, in which he said, quote, we believe that socialism, social justice, and the lack of inequalities have placed us in a better position to fight crime, unquote.

Attending the opening of the congress were Juan Escalona Reguera, member of the party's Central Committee and minister of justice; ambassadors from socialist countries accredited to Cuba; and other guests. [passage omitted]

Correction to Minister Views Accords

FL2111205189

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "USSR Defense Industry Minister Pays Visit" and subheaded "Minister Views Accords," published in the 21 November Latin American DAILY REPORT, page 3: Column two, sourceline: Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 89 (changing source)

Haiti

Avril Calls for Calm in Armed Forces Day Speech

FL2211130789 Port-au-Prince L'UNION in French No 251, 21 Nov 89, p 4

[Speech entitled "Order of the Day of the President of the Military Government," delivered by Lieutenant General Prosper Avril on 18 November on the occasion of Armed Forces Day and the anniversary of the Battle of Vertieres; place not given]

[Text] Officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted men: More than giving an order of the day, I am seeking in my speech on this 18th day of November 1989, to embark on a pilgrimage with the Haitian people and its Army to the deepest wellspring of our national heritage. This is a quest to supplement the soul in order to revitalize our ability to triumph over the present and increase tenfold our ability to master the future.

With its litany of grand memories and the long list of courageous deeds that highlight our past as a people with a unique history, the anniversary of the Battle of Vertieres bids us each year to reevaluate our resources and virtues. Our pride is rooted in them. Our faith in the gradual growth of democracy in a nation whose forefathers paraded the flag of freedom in several territories of the Americas draws its sustenance from these very resources and virtues. This celebration also invites us to recall how much suffering these blacks uprooted from Africa had to endure, how many sacrifices they had to make, and how much courage was required to combat and destroy the slave-holding society and intone victory's triumphant song on the promontory of Vertieres, amidst the din of battle.

Officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted men: We are currently going through an extremely difficult situation—one in which purveyors of illusions, who are exploiting the population's poverty, daily imperiling the government's authority, the nation's organic unity, and even the very future of the Republic. A new way of showing one's love for these people suddenly consists of making the Haitian people permanently occupy the streets of our towns, or forcing them to observe weekly strikes. These strikes are not aimed at furthering the population's demands but at making a spirit of protest prevail in a country that urgently needs its workday to revitalize its economy. There seems to be a new kind of political science today that teaches the men and women of Haiti that the salvation of the fatherland entails the destruction of the government through manipulation, disinformation, infiltration, and corruption.

The Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] have not been spared from this attempt at destabilization. The institution, however, has remained worthy, despite the great poverty of its members and the imperfections inherent in every human undertaking. FADH officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men will follow the path dictated by their historic mission because they all know that the salvation of the fatherland and the victory of democracy obligatorily necessitate maintaining public order, strengthening national unity, the cohesion of the government, and respect for authority and the law.

Officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted men, rural police agents: In your veins flows the generous and impetuous blood of the heroes of Vertieres, a race of men who faced difficulties squarely and proudly surmounted obstacles. You are of the stock of those conquerors, who day after day set an example and showed [passage indistinct] strongholds. You belong to that race of intractable fighters who faced death to establish freedom in this country. Repositories of the national ideal, do be aware that you are writing a new page in the history of this people, a people who are the target of violence and arbitrariness. As you do your jobs outlined by the government of 17 September 1988, keep a cool head when provoked, remain calm, regardless of the seriousness of the act committed. Persevere in this endless struggle to make justice, law, and respect for the physical and moral integrity of human beings prevail.

Following in the footsteps of those "sublime ragamuffins," forgers of freedom and builders of civilization, let us emulate the prowess of our forefathers by devoting ourselves body and soul to the defense of the nation's territorial integrity and working hard every day to accomplish the patriotic tasks required for the continuity of the government and the consolidation of the nation. Therefore, please note, officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted men, and rural police agents, how beautiful and noble indeed is the task that falls to you in a country in which the promotion of human rights is invested with the assiduous character of a historical necessity! How exalting the mission of the Haitian soldier called upon to sacrifice his life for the defense and protection of his brothers to establish a solid and lasting peace in the towns, villages, and rural areas!

The military profession is made of moments of greatness and of servitude. You are exercising this profession under difficult conditions—ill-equipped, with inadequate infrastructure, at a time of economic discomfort, and in an atmosphere heavy with misunderstandings. Today, the slightest fault or slip on the part of any one of you appears to eclipse the constant daily service that all the members of FADH provide society, sacrificing family joys, legitimate ambitions, and personal desires. Nevertheless, it was thanks to the Army, which fought the Battle of Vertieres, that our Haiti was born. It was thanks to the active participation of the Army that the Haitian people won the peaceful victory of 7 February 1986. It was again the Army which, because it shared the misgivings of the entire Haitian people, carried out 17 September in order to stop a dangerous drift. At this historic moment, it is once again the Army that will give the lie to all the pessimistic predictions and will, as it has promised, steer the ship of state safely into port. Our greatness, members of the FADH, lies in remaining worthy despite criticism; using criticism, when justified, to make progress, but ignoring it when it becomes slanderous. Our greatness lies in spending ourselves fully, holding back nothing and not expecting any reward other than the satisfaction of having done our duty and the justice that history will give us. I know you are up to this task, officers, noncommissioned officers, rural police agents—up to lending a hand, with discipline and honor, to this project to change our society that all Haitian people dream of. You have begun with courage and lucidity, discernment and dignity, the extremely difficult task of conciliating the different currents of the society and of bending questionable atavisms to the requirements of democracy. I exhort you to continue advancing, heads held high, toward the bright horizons of the future.

Officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted men, rural police agents: The rule of law to which Haiti aspires requires a feat of epic proportions, like Vertieres. You are the spearheads of this feat because you are the guardians of the flame that illuminated the awareness of the freedom-loving slaves who were our forefathers, imbued as you are with the ability to surpass yourselves. This same ability in 1803 supported the conquering strides of the nation's forefathers. The wave of events has placed in your hands the democratic fate of the Republic of Haiti. May you, like your irreproachable ancestors, respond positively to this pressing call from the nation, this new rendezvous with history. [Signed] Prosper Avril, Lt Gen, FADH, President

Further on Murders of Opposition Members

Government Press Release

FL2311232589 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1200 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Press release issued by the Ministry of Information and Coordination of Haiti on 20 November—read by announcer]

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Coordination presents the condolences of the Government of the Republic to the relatives of Israel Isophe, Verel Isophe, and Dragus Lorneus, who were killed in the Drouillard section of Port-au-Prince on the night of 18 November 1989 [date as heard]. The government also presents its condolences to the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats, RDNP.

The government most vigorously condemns this act of violence and takes this opportunity to reiterate to the Haitian people its firm determination to continue the struggle undertaken against acts of banditry in Haiti, as well as to combat acts of terrorism, whose sole purpose is to destabilize the Haitian Government.

This press release is dated 20 November and is signed by Information and Coordination Minister Rose Marie Nazon.

Manigat Message

FL2211134189 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1500 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Former President Leslie Manigat has sent a note from Geneva expressing both sorrow and indignation over the murder of three members of the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats [RDNP] last Friday in Drouillard. Witnesses claim the three RDNP members were killed while putting up posters calling for the return of former President Manigat. [passage omitted]

This triple crime must not remain unpunished, according to the protest note. It provides a sad and scathing response to the self-seeking propaganda of all those who, in spite of all evidence, persist in presenting the Haitian praetorian regime to world public opinion as being in the process of becoming a democratic country again. [passage omitted]

RDNP Secretary General Leslie Manigat says: The process of democratization to which we had given impetus when we were in power will be vigorously resumed when the popular will that Verel and Israel Isov and Dragus Lorneus died to express can be realized freely.

Bishop Calls for Unity, Denounces Murders

FL2311211589 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1000 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Excerpts] In the diocese of Jeremie, the novena called by Monsignor Willy Romelus is still in progress. The bishop of Jeremie has issued a statement denouncing the murder of three members of the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats [RDNP] and asking political leaders to get together to try to unite.

[Begin Romelus recording] [passage omitted] I would like to take this occasion, the festival of the Virgin Mary, to reflect upon the worth of the human being, upon his dignity. The day we are baptized, we are consecrated to God, we become children of God. We are not just objects; God dwells within us. [passage omitted]

When we see what is being done to the children of God in this country, we wonder whether those committing these acts realize that they are dealing with God. When we think about how people are beaten, killed, and otherwise mistreated in Haiti, we wonder if those doing these things are human. [passage omitted]

Then, on 17 November, it is said, three RDNP members were killed for pasting up pictures of Manigat. They have a right to put up pictures of Manigat! It is true that Manigat took power by crooked methods, and we do not condone this. Is that any reason, however, for his partisans to be taken and killed like that? [passage omitted]

Courage, people of Haiti. Cling tightly [words indistinct] your God. He will perform wonders for you. [passage omitted]

On 18 November, the general president said in his Armed Forces Day speech that the brave soldiers of Vertieres wrote a beautiful page of Haitian history. This is true. He added that the Haitian Army is today writing another beautiful page of this history. The 1803 page of history was indeed beautiful. Today's page, however, is ugly. What is being written about is the crushing of our brothers and our sisters, whereas the soldiers of 1803 were fighting the enemies of our nation!

We know that not everyone in the Army is corrupt, that not everyone's hands and consciences are sullied. That is why we tell such men to set themselves apart from the murderers and pillagers; we remind them not to forget that they are children of the Haitian people, and urge them to join the Haitian people in really cleaning up Haiti.

Today our country is sullied; we are living in filth and shame. Conscientious Haitians must not forget that we are all one. What we must forget today is everything that divides us, so together we can rebuild our country.

Political leaders, why can't you all get together and form a real single body able to present a single candidate capable of fighting to save the country? Each of the rest of you could then offer to serve in an area in which you know you are competent, so that you could work together to uplift this country, to rebuild the nation, to reconstruct our country so that everything would function in Haiti. [passage omitted]

With these few words, we wish to say to those in prison: Have courage! Do not give up. Do not get discouraged. Remain strong! We say to the strikers, to the president of the Human Rights League, and to all the others living in hiding: Have courage! We say to the relatives of the victims of the repression and insecurity: Have courage! We say to the entire Haitian people: Have courage! Do not be afraid. Victory is ours. God will surely shower favor upon favor on us, on this festival of the Virgin Mary.

Jeremie, 21 November 1989. [end recording]

Lawyers Barred From Visiting Prisoners

FL2211175189 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1500 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The hunger strike movement which began last week at Red Cross Headquarters to obtain the release of the three militants arrested on 1 November is continuing, but not at Red Cross Headquarters. The three current strikers, Dr Louis Roy, Father Jean Pierre-Louis, and Fignole Saint Cyr, left Red Cross Headquarters this morning.

In a joint statement, these three persons expressed the hope that this movement will not only help obtain the release of Mesyeux, Paul, and Marineau, but will also help stop the insecurity prevailing in Haiti.

The movement was resumed yesterday by three new hunger strikers at the headquarters of the World Health Organization, despite the institution's refusal. The new strikers are Sabine Manigat, Antoine Izmery, and Father Max Dominique. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the detained men's lawyers have been formally forbidden to visit their clients at the military hospital, where the militants were hospitalized Friday. One of the defense attorneys, Moyse Senatus, says he is pessimistic about the situation and deplores the fact that the judiciary is once again being handicapped. [passage omitted]

Objectives of 22 November Strike Outlined

FL2211184989 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1000 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Excerpt] A 24-hour general strike began this morning. This strike has been called by the Confederation for Democratic Unity, the Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers, and the 17 September People's Organization [OP-17] to demand the release of Auguste Mesyeux, Evans Paul, and Etienne Marineau. The strike is also to protest the torture and massacre of three members of the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats who were killed while pasting up posters of former Haitian President Leslie Manigat, and to demand the release of three members of the League of Former Haitian Political Prisoners who were arrested last Saturday in Thiotte. It is also to ask the government to stop persecuting Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, Patrick Beauchard, and all the other members of the Papaye Peasants Movement and OP-17 who are being sought throughout Haiti. [passage omitted]

Costa Rica

Arias Hails FMLN Decision To Propose Dialogue

PA2311234089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] San Jose, 23 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—Costa Rican President Oscar Arias today said that he is "very happy" that the guerrillas have presented a dialogue proposal to the Salvadoran Government, and added that this is "the only sensible thing" to do to end a decade of violence in El Salvador.

He warned that "as long as those responsible for the killing of the Jesuit priests go undiscovered and are not punished, it will be very difficult for that country to breathe the air of conciliation again that is necessary to end the war."

Six Jesuit priests—four of whom were Spaniards and one Salvadoran—as well as two female domestics were murdered by a group of unidentified men in uniform 1 week ago in San Salvador.

The dialogue is "the only sensible, rational, and logical thing we can do in this mad world in which we have been destined to live," Arias told the press after an event in which he was honored by a group of professionals in Alajuela, some 20 km west of San Jose.

"I am very glad, and may God grant that the participants will arrive at the dialogue with the necessary desire to conclude a cease-fire that will eventually result in the guerrillas' joining El Salvador's political life," he said.

The guerrillas have presented a proposal to the Salvadoran Government to conclude a cease-fire with the Army's concurrence. The cease-fire, which would be supervised by the United Nations, would be agreed to after 15 days of fighting in the Salvadoran capital and several cities during the most important military offensive launched by the guerrillas in a decade of war.

Arias, who received the Nobel peace prize in 1987 for his peacemaking efforts in Central America, deplored this drastic setback in El Salvador's peace process.

"If we are civilized people, we must sit down and negotiate. Costa Rica has taught the world that one has to be flexible and undogmatic to achieve consensus," he emphasized.

The Costa Rican president, who is the author of the regional peace plan signed by the Central American presidents in Guatemala in 1987, said that "probably 3,000 people have died in the latest offensive, and many of them were innocent people."

"For this reason, it will undoubtedly be difficult for us to restore the political opening we had established through the peace plan."

Arias pointed out that to reestablish this political opening "it will be necessary to discover and punish those guilty of the Jesuits' murder," thus enabling El Salvador to find a way to end the war, that has already claimed 70,000 victims.

Regarding Nicaragua's request to convene an "urgent" meeting of Central American presidents in view of the failure of the direct talks with the "contras," Arias said that "this is not" the right time to hold such a meeting.

Anti-Noriega Group Arrested for Arms Purchase

PA2411031589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0205 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] San Jose, 23 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—The Costa Rican police today reported the arrest of three Panamanians and one Cuban who were purchasing weapons and ammunitions destined for an alleged "guerrilla group" opposed to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panama Defense Forces.

A spokesman for the Intelligence and Security Directorate (DIS) told ACAN - EFE that three Panamanians—whose surnames are Pitty (35 years), Morales (25 years), and Miranda (40 years)—and a Cuban—whose surname is Leiva (45 years)—had been arrested.

These people had a "safehouse" in a San Jose neighborhood and another one in the town of Ciudad Neily, close to the Panamanian border, the spokesman added.

The police found "a still undetermined number of weapons" and lists of members of an alleged "guerrilla group", whose names were not revealed, in the houses.

The spokesman said that the arrested persons had been operating in Costa Rica "since May," organizing military and political activities.

The DIS has learned that Gen Noriega's opponents had purchased AK-47 assault rifles, fragmentation grenades, and ammunition for M-16 and AK-47 rifles.

The Panamanian regime has reported, on several occasions, the presence of armed persons at the Costa Rican border, and has stated that they are linked with former Nicaraguan contra members.

El Salvador

Army Rescues Hostages, Evacuates Sheraton Hotel

PA2211163889 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1604 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Communique No 35 issued by the National Information Center, CIN, in San Salvador on 22 November]

[Text] The Armed Forces have successfully put an end to the terrorist operation carried out at the Sheraton Hotel. This morning, S-3 units of the Salvadoran Armed Forces successfully put an end to the terrorist operation carried out by the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation

Front] at the Sheraton Hotel, rescued the hostages, and evacuated the people trapped on the premises.

During the operation the FMLN terrorists attempted to kidnap OAS Secretary General Clemente Baena Soares. The regional organization sent Baena to the country to analyze the Salvadoran situation, but in a violent and cruel operation the terrorists attempted to take him hostage to try to negotiate an agreement with the Government of the Republic.

However, in a rapid action operation, airborne troops managed to rescue the OAS secretary general, although several foreign officials and an undetermined number of civilian guests at the hotel unfortunately continued to be held hostage.

This terrorist action against the life and security of nationals and foreigners finally ended this morning when the operation was completed. The rescue operation has been widely praised, because the Armed Forces once again demonstrated its professionalism and skill, and because it managed to save the hostages and the persons trapped without endangering their lives or shedding any blood.

FMLN Memo on Hotel Situation

PA2211181189 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1725 GMT 22 Nov 89

["Memorandum" sent by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, to the U.S. State Department, dated 21 November]

[Text] Memorandum for: the State Department. From: the FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission. Subject: Evacuation of foreign personnel from the Sheraton Hotel. Date: 21 November 1989.

1. The evacuation of the first group of people of various nationalities, including U.S. and Israeli nationals, was completed.

2. The evacuation of armed U.S. military personnel was not implemented because the U.S. men decided to stay.

3. Although all conditions for their danger-free evacuation were guaranteed, these six advisers stayed with Salvadoran Army soldiers in the hotel.

4. This is a dangerous decision because the area is a combat zone at this moment. It jeopardizes diplomatic efforts to ensure their safety.

Military Spokesman on Hotel Attack, Rebel Plans

PA2311213289 San Salvador TCS Television in Spanish 1215 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Report on statements by Major Mauricio Chavez Caceres, official Armed Forces spokesman, by Samuel Arias in San Salvador; date not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Following a nationwide counteroffensive that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] began on 11 November, its most important military rebel actions have been an attack against the Escalon neighborhood and occupation of the Sheraton Hotel. According to official reports, the occupation was an isolated action aimed at kidnapping OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares who was evacuated by the Armed Forces through an special operation.

However, other people, including U.S. Embassy advisers, remained inside the hotel. They not evacuated by the Armed Forces until 22 November. According to Armed Forces spokesman Major Mauricio Chavez Caceres, there was no negotiating with the rebels because they apparently fled over the course of the evening:

[Chavez] "There must have been a terrorist infiltration from inside the hotel over the course of the evening. For example, at about 2000, three terrorists were found dead with their rifles and equipment east of the Sheraton Hotel."

As for speculation, which has intensified over the past few days, over a possible U.S. forces intervention in the country's armed conflict, Maj Chavez denied such rumors saying that if there was a possibility, it would have happened last week:

[Chavez] "As for speculation regarding a possible U.S. Armed Forces intervention in the conflict, I believe that if there was a possibility, this would have happened last week when the problem was more serious; when the FMLN offensive was very strong. I see no possibility for an intervention at this moment because we no longer have a final offensive; we are now dealing with isolated offensives and a few isolated FMLN spots."

As for the country's military situation, the Armed Forces spokesman reported that the level of FMLN actions in San Miguel, which still continue in the Gavidia and Molino neighborhoods in that city, have been reduced to about 2-3 percent.

He added that in Zacatecoluca the rebels have been completely repelled and are being pursued by the Armed Forces about 8 or 9 km from the the city limits. Chavez said that the situation is under control in Usulutan, La Union, and Morazan Departments. He said that in the central area fighting had been eliminated north of Soyapango and south of Apopa. The rebels are now moving about the slopes of the San Salvador Volcano, he added.

Finally Major Chavez did not rule out another FMLN action because according to him, they need to boost morale.

FMLN Communique Proposes Cease-Fire

PA2311015789 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0059 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Communique issued by the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, in El Salvador on 22 November]

[Text] To the Salvadoran people and the international community:

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, considering that:

1. The international community's demand for a cease-fire, as requested by the UN secretary general and the OAS secretary general, the Group of Eight, the governments of the EEC, Canada, the Soviet Union, Sweden, and Finland, is a fair demand for humanitarian and political reasons and is aimed at stopping the loss of human lives as well as preventing bloodletting between the two Salvadoran armed forces;

2. The brutal aerial and artillery attacks have caused primarily civilian victims in the low-income districts and the destruction of thousands of homes;

3. A manhunt has been unleashed for the leaders and members of trade unions, religious and educational institutions, and opposition political parties, which has resulted in murders, captures, searches, and persecution, the extent of which is difficult to gauge, and other victims of the persecution have gone underground or left the country, giving rise—because of these actions per se and the concealment of truth—to a climate of state terrorism;

4. A postponement of the cease-fire would result in further damage to the Salvadoran population and more armed confrontations, and this would not allow conditions to be created to end the war in the cities, the countryside, and San Salvador's metropolitan area;

5. There are sectors in the Armed Forces, ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance], PCN [National Conciliation Party], MAC [Authentic Christian Movement], and in the United States that want a prolongation of the war and, therefore, oppose a cease-fire; and

6. We are acting with flexibility, guided by the nation's patriotic interests, the situation of true emergency that has been created, and the desire to find a political solution to the armed conflict, and because of the social, military, political, and economic polarization, it is urgent that all forces act swiftly and take steps to put a definitive end to the war,

Therefore: 1. We state our immediate acceptance of a cease-fire under verification by the United Nations in response to the demand of the political, social, and religious forces of the Salvadoran nation and the international community, which have addressed us to propose it.

2. We inform the UN Security Council that we are prepared to immediately conclude a cease-fire supervised by ONUCA [United Nations Observer Group in Central America].

3. We report to the European, Latin American, Central American, U.S., Australian, Canadian, Asian, and African governments:

a. We are completely ready to negotiate an end to the war, and

b. We request international mediation to begin the negotiations, which requires goodwill on the part of the U.S. Government to pave the way for efforts with its allies in the Armed Forces and ARENA to contribute to a political solution that will open the way to democratization, respect for human rights, and the reconstruction of the cities and the countryside.

4. We call on the chiefs and officers of the Salvadoran Government's Armed Forces to begin negotiations to end the war. To this end, we are prepared to attend a meeting with a delegation representing the Armed Forces.

[Signed] FMLN General Command

Commanders Jorge Shafik Handal, Salvador Sanchez Ceren, Francisco Jovel, Eduardo Sancho, Joaquin Villalobos.

El Salvador, 22 November 1989.

Cristiani Rejects Offer

PA2411000089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani rejected the proposal submitted by the rebels on 22 November for an "immediate" cease-fire with the Army under the United Nations supervision this afternoon.

(The rebel proposal) "is hardly serious. We do not feel this proposal has been addressed to the government. It is not serious. Again (the guerrillas) assert that there are two armies. There is just one Army in El Salvador," the rightist president said.

Cristiani's statments were momentarily interrupted by an intensive air raid by six Salvadoran Air Force planes bombing guerrilla positions in the slopes of the San Salvador volcano.

Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces General Staff, who was accompanying Cristiani, asserted that the Army is chasing an undetermined number of "guerrillas who are fleeing in great confusion."

Further on Rejection

PA2411035689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—Today Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani rejected a rebel proposal to immediately negotiate a cease-fire with the Army under OAS and United Nations supervision; however, he did express his intention to seek a political solution to the armed conflict in the country.

The Salvadoran Air Force attacked the outskirts of San Salvador with machine-gun fire and rockets just as President Cristiani rejected the dialogue proposal made by the guerrillas on 22 November.

Four "push-pull" planes and two helicopter gunships opened fire on alleged Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] columns in northern San Salvador.

"Their proposal is not serious, (the rebels) are once again saying that there are two Armed Forces. In El Salvador there is only one Armed Force," Cristiani said. He added that a political solution entails that the guerrillas end the violence.

The president, accompanied by Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, said in a news conference that the FMLN proposal "is not very serious" because "it is not aimed at the government but at the Army, which is part of the government," he said.

According to Cristiani, the new FMLN prop[illegible]s "propagandist" and is only meant to gain some time view of the "military defeat suffered in the last fe[illegible] days."

Cristiani said that the government is willing to seek a rational solution to the military conflict in this country, but he categorically emphasized that this means that the guerrillas must lay down their weapons and join the democratic process.

"We will not allow the guerrillas to regroup and begin attacking again. If they want to hold a dialogue, they should lay down their weapons and peacefully join the democratic process," Cristiani said.

The president warned that "the government and the Armed Forces are willing to fight militarily. It all depends on whether the FMLN continues to behave this way, not listening to reason, and not ending this madness," the rightist president said.

The news conference, held with some 50 journalists, was abruptly interrupted by the heavy bombings carried out by the Salvadoran Air Force against alleged guerrilla columns.

Following the first bombings, which rocked the military offices where the news conference was being held, Cristiani and Ponce resumed control of the conference and explained that the attack was the result of an operation in pursuit of the "guerrillas fleeing in disarray."

The Air Force bombing began shortly before the curfew, which began at 1800 (0000 GMT) until 0600 in the morning (1200 GMT), just when thousands of Salvadorans were returning home.

The heavy explosions caused alarm among the population in northern San Salvador, and it is unknown whether civilians have been hurt.

According to Cristiani, the guerrilla offensive "has been a failure" not only militarily, but politically as well because they were unable to incite the people to rebellion, as they planned.

The proposal signed by the top five FMLN commanders and read on the official rebel station, clandestine Radio Venceremos, has been released in the framework of a rebel military offensive, which began 12 days ago and which has left more than 1,000 people dead, hundreds of people wounded, and tens of thousands of people homeless.

Cristiani Holds News Conference

PA2411050289 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0317 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Report on news conference by President Alfredo Cristinani by unidentified journalist on 23 November—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Alfredo Cristiani has emphatically turned down the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, cease-fire proposal and termed it hardly serious and unrealistic because it is aimed at establishing negotiations with the Armed Forces. The president also termed the guerrilla activities as simple guerrilla actions against the civilian population, and emphasized that the constitution only recognizes one Armed Forces. He added that the cease-fire must be discussed within the efforts to achieve peace and not be used as a part of a tactical game that will allow the guerrilla organization to regroup for another attack on the people. President Cristiani emphasized that his administration does believe in a dialogue as the ideal means to achieve peace, provided personal interests are set aside.

[Cristiani] "We do not believe that the proposal is serious. First of all, they claim that there are two Armed Forces in our country and that is totally unrealistic. El Salvador has only one Armed Forces. Second, [words indistinct] international organizations, and they now think this would be very convenient when discussing a cease-fire.

"We also believe that the [word indistinct] is not serious because if we see the documents of international organizations—particularly the OAs resolution and the note sent by the EEC—we realize that they all refer to the dialogue process outlined in the Tela Agreements. The FMLN may be trying to get something out of the cease-fire given the defeat they suffered in their 11 November military offensive [words indistinct].

"The FMLN is now trying to get the [word indistinct] they do not have—and you are the best witnesses of this. The capital is controlled by the Armed Forces, as is the city of San Miguel. We see no reason why we should not discuss a cease-fire. We can assure you that the government has always believed that a solution should be sought through (?rational) means, and we continue to advocate the dialogue process—the same dialogue process that the FMLN has tried to play with for publicity

and tactical purposes [words indistinct] their participation in Mexico and Costa Rica was only a mockery because the offensive against the Salvadoran people had already been planned.

"We, as I have said on several occasions, advocate the renewal of the dialogue process [words indistinct] but we cannot let the FMLN continue to use the process—most of all the Salvadoran people's hopes for peace—for publicity or tactical purposes. If we renew the dialogue process, the FMLN must prove that [words indistinct] its intentions and, consequently, completely end its hostilities in El Salvador."

Cristiani emphasized that the Armed Forces are capable of countering any aggression on the civilian population. He also termed as a complete failure the terrorist offensive, which was spurned by the citizenry, adding that the international community had harshly criticized the FMLN's terrorist actions.

[Cristiani] "Let us say that the Armed Forces and the Salvadoran Government are prepared to militarily counter the aggression for as long as the FMLN wants to. The FMLN (?decided to launch) an offensive because it thought that the Salvadoran people supported it [words indistinct] the people have spurned it once again. The only thing the FMLN has managed to achieve is to earn the Salvadoran people's scorn.

"We want to talk about a cease-fire and negotiate a cease-fire, but we believe that the ending of hostilities should be the first gesture because that is the only way we can talk to the FMLN. If this does not occur, I do not think that one single Salvadoran will trust the FMLN in the least [words indistinct]. We, meaning the Armed Forces and the government of the Republic, do not want to [words indistinct]."

The president said that there is a possibility that the curfew will be modified, particularly in places where order has been completely restored. He also explained that his government has never sought a military solution to the armed conflict because that is clarified in the Constitution.

[Cristiani] "We have never sought a military solution. The FMLN is the one that has opted for a military solution. We have not [words indistinct] government of the Republic with weapons, and we have not sought the Armed Forces to do it. The FMLN is the only one trying to seize power with its weapons. The Armed Forces has only fulfilled its duty, which is to counter an armed action.

"Furthermore, we believe that this aggression is [words indistinct] Nicaragua and Cuba, because Nicaragua and Cuba [words indistinct] the FMLN would have no possibility of [words indistinct] peace in El Salvador."

The president asserted that his government will continue with the dialogue process but it must be fully convinced that the rebel groups are willing to put down their weapons and join the democratic process in a peaceful and voluntary way. He explained that the government's role in Caracas, Venezuela, was limited to notifying his counterpart, Carlos Andres Perez, about the Salvadoran situation and reasserting the government's position given the FMLN delegation's absence—which confirmed their lack of willingness to achieve peace.

FMLN Denies Making Proposal

PA2411025789 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0210 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] Just as we reported this afternoon, fascist Cristiani and Ponce, the visible head of La Tandona [reference to the 1966 graduating class of the Captain Gerardo Barrios military academy] held a peculiar news conference that not even the Cuscatlan radio network even dared to broadcast.

The news conference had just begun this afternoon with Cristiani and some reporters. Ponce was beside him. Suddenly, an explosion occurred that startled both Cristiani and Ponce. The nervousness of Cristiani and Ponce did not fade. They were scared. The reporters asked for an explanation of the explosion. After stammering for a while, Ponce said it was a bombing by the Army on the slopes of the San Salvador volcano.

In the news conference, Cristiani rejected the FMLN's [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] position, which he described as a proposal. However, the FMLN has made no proposal. The FMLN has but echoed the clamor of the international community and various organizations, all of which demand a cease-fire in the country. Consequently, Cristiani has not rejected a cease-fire proposal, but the position of the international community.

Rebel Radio Criticizes Cristiani

PA2411034689 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0128 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] We have been informed that President Cristiani made a fool of himself today. Our monitoring comrades have informed us that Mr Cristiani held a news conference to say that he does not accept the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] peace proposal. Mr Cristiani also spoke about how the situation is under control, and a funny thing happened: as Cristiani was holding his news conference, there was fighting in the capital and helicopters, C-47 airplanes, and special troops were clashing with FMLN columns.

The news conference was interrupted. There was running all over the place. There was concern. The fighting uncovered the lie of Cristiani's position, the position that everything is quiet.

We want to tell Mr Cristiani something else: Don't be ignorant, Mr Cristiani: The FMLN has not made a proposal. The FMLN has merely heeded proposals from the United Nations, the OAS, the EC, the Group of

Twelve, the Group of Eight, President Carlos Andres Perez, and the international community, all of which have called for a political solution.

Mr Cristiani, you have made a fool of yourself by saying that you do not accept the FMLN proposal because in so doing you said no to the proposal made by the United Nations, the Vatican, the OAS, and the EC, not to an FMLN proposal. The FMLN has made no proposal. The FMLN has heeded a generalized call from the international community to find a political and negotiated solution to the conflict.

This is what the FMLN has done; It has accepted a generalized call from the Pope, the EC, and the entire world.

Mr Cristiani, don't be ignorant. Don't say you do not accept the FMLN proposal. Your political inability, your stubborness, your fascist and warmongering disposition is now in the open. You have said no the proposal of the United Nations, the OAS, and the EC, all of whom have said: Let the parties in El Salvador search for a solution.

Mr Cristiani has said no the world, to the OAS, to the Vatican, and to the international community that demands a solution in El Salvador.

One funny aspect is that Cristiani had to hurriedly end the news conference because as he was saying that he had the situation under control, he had to start running, perhaps to an antiaircraft refuge because his aides had told him that helicopters were firing and the FMLN forces were straffing the helicopters and fighting the Air Force in a new operations theater where we are going to secure victory.

This is the situation: Cristiani has said no to the world, to the OAS, to the Vatican, to the EC, and to the Latin American countries that have called for a negotiated solution of the conflict.

Defense Minister Demands FMLN Surrender

PA2211203789 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1825 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Defense Minister General Rafael Humberto Larios has demanded that the Marxist-Leninists of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] surrender and lay down their arms, because they are hopelessly defeated.

Larios demanded that the FMLN stop its cold-blooded and indiscriminate attacks against the Salvadoran people which began 11 November when communist hordes occupied certain areas of northern San Salvador.

The top military leader enthusiastically congratulated the courageous members of the Armed Forces who are striving to keep the country free and to protect it from international communism.

Meanwhile, Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, commander of the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of sSaff, along with other military leaders, toured Ciudad Delgado and Cuscatancingo to confirm that the entire area is under the Armed Forces' control. He said several captured subversives and deserters have confirmed the presence of Nicaraguan, Cuban, European, and U.S. mercenaries, who speak very little Spanish and were tricked into coming to the country.

Communique on FMLN Failure To Attend Talks

PA2211232489 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2217 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Communique No 36 issued by the National Information Center, CIN, in San Salvador—live or recorded]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] delegation failed to show up in Caracas, Venezuela, to continue the dialogue meetings with the Salvadoran Government, as was agreed upon by both parties at the meetings in Mexico City and San Jose, Costa Rica.

The national and international community is well aware that one of the points included in the Mexico City agreement states that neither of the parties can withdraw unilaterally from the dialogue process. During the San Jose meeting the parties agreed that the peace dialogue meetings would continue in Caracas 20-21 November 1989.

A Salvadoran delegation traveled to the Venezuelan capital according to the pledge taken in Mexico City, seeking to fulfill the pledge with seriousness and responsibility. The FMLN delegation failed to show up, thus proving once more that its members do not have the political willingness and good faith needed to find negotiated solutions so that the FMLN ceases its hostilities—as indicated in the Tela agreements—and so that a just, lasting, and dignified peace is achieved, which is what our people hope for and deserve.

Nevertheless, the government of the Republic wishes to state that despite the terrorist aggression prepared by the FMLN against the Salvadoran people while giving statements that it advocates peace, it is willing to continue the search for peaceful solutions without any kind of pressure, in a civilized way, and within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic.

Rewards Offered for FMLN Weapons, Information

PA2311044689 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0358 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] We call on all Salvadorans to stay tuned to the national radio network and not to attach any credibility to reports they may hear on some clandestine stations. All they want is to create confusion and insecurity among Salvadoran families.

Salvadoran people. If you become an FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] kidnap victim, take the following steps:

A. Try to [word indistinct] your captors and escape.

B. If they send you on a mission, escape. Do not allow them to turn you into a criminal.

Salvadoran people, in view of the indiscriminate attacks by the FMLN terrorists, the Armed Forces ask for your cooperation. Report the location of the weapons the FMLN members have left hidden. This way you will help restore peace sooner and will receive a cash reward.

Remember: An 120-mm mortar brings 10,500 colons; a 61-mm mortar, 2,000 colons; a 60-mm mortar, 1,500 colons; [word indistinct] AK- 47 rifle, 2,000 colons; a rocket launcher, 2,000 colons; a 50-mm machine gun, 2,000 colons; grenade launchers and FAL, G-3, M-16, and Galil rifles, 1,000 colons each; field radios, from 200 to 5,000 colons; information on the exact location of food supplies, camps, and underground caches, 5,000 colons.

Keep on the alert and help to keep these weapons from being used by the FMLN against your own family.

CIN Warns Citizens of FMLN 'False Rumors'

PA2311044289 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0058 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Attention, attention, Salvadoran people; attention, attention, Salvadoran people: The National Information Center, CIN, reports that the terrorist delinquents are spreading false rumors that you should leave your house because that is a measure adopted by the Armed Forces—with the intention of exerting psychological pressure on the population.

However, the Salvadoran people are officially notified that those are false rumors being spread by the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]. The Armed Forces are here to protect the citizenry, and no one has been asked to leave his residence.

Salvadoran people, your courageous and heroic Armed Forces are here to continue defending you from that cowardly and savage FMLN aggression. Citizen, do not leave your house, because the FMLN can take advantage of this and use you as a shield to carry out more crimes against you.

Salvadoran people, your trust in the Armed Forces encourages us to continue defending you from those FMLN delinquents. Salvadorans, do not leave your house because it could be looted by the FMLN hordes. Do not heed the false rumors bring spread by the terrorists.

The CIN keeps you informed on what is really taking place. The FMLN resorts to lies when its plans are countered by our glorious Armed Forces' professionalism and rejected by you, courageous Salvadoran people.

Long live the Armed Forces! Long live the Salvadoran people! Long live the Republic!

Homes of Rivera y Damas, Rosa Chavez Searched

PA2211220989 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2014 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Men in military uniforms searched the homes of Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas and Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez this morning. The thorough search included their bedrooms. However, the priests were away.

Rosa Chavez Refutes Report

PA2311021089 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0023 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Quoting foreign press dispatches and Central American radio stations, we had reported that the residences of Monsignor Rivera y Damas and Monsignor Rosa Chavez had been searched. However, Monsignor Rosa Chavez has denied this report in a news conference.

We want to clarify that we obtained the report from foreign press dispatches and Central American radio stations.

We want to make the correction that Monsignor Rosa Chavez said that their houses were not searched. There was only a troop presence around the archbishop's residence, where they live.

Air Force Commander Justifies Military Actions

PA2311202889 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] General Juan Rafael Bustillo, commander of the Salvadoran Air Force, today defended the military actions that the Army carried out during the FMLN [Farabundo Marti Nationa Liberation Front] offensive. The military chief said that if there has been drastic action against the FMLN rebels, it has only been to defend the civilians from what he described as a foreign aggression. In this way, Gen Bustillo replied to statements by San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, who said the Army's response to the FMLN offensive in San Salvador was excessive.

[Bustillo] "Many comments can be made, but what must be asked is why did the rebels occupy urban areas? What is their justification? That is the condemnable aspect. The Salvadoran people and the media should not be confused about whether we acted strongly, as Msgr Rivera y Damas said. It is true we have been strong, and we will continue to be strong. However, we must understand that the terrorists began the action, that is how the problem began. That is what must be judged, not how we reacted."

Gen Bustillo said the main role of the Air Force is the defense of the fatherland. He added: There is no room here for guerrillas and much less for those of the FMLN who call themselves defenders of the people. Gen Bustillo said this FMLN offensive was not prepared in the last few days. Instead, he said, it must have been prepared at least 18 months ago. He said it has taken time to oust the rebels because the Armed Forces have not wanted to harm the civilian population, among which the insurgents hid.

[Bustillo] "It is difficult for us to annihilate these terrorists when they take people as hostages. That is why for years they began infiltrating and establishing the means to use the people as a cover. We can see that what they have been doing in the mountains and the villages for the past 9 years, they have now carried out here in San Salvador and other big cities. They have taken cover behind the people, and that is why it has been very hard and difficult for us to annihilate them. We had to be careful to harm the people as little as possible."

He also said the seizure of the Sheraton Hotel is an isolated incident that only seeks international attention. Bustillo said a negotiated solution has just been a game for the rebels so no one in El Salvador should consider it as a solution to a 10-year-old war that has left more than 60,000 dead.

[Bustillo] "The dialogue and a negotiated solution have been a tactic used by the FMLN for several years. We can now clearly see that neither the people, Armed Forces, nor the politicians should consider them as an alternative. It can be clearly seen that all this time during which some individuals of this administration and the previous administration had been seeking a solution through dialogue, the FMLN had just been preparing for this offensive."

Asked what plans the Armed Forces have in the face of another FMLN offensive, the general was emphatic:

[Bustillo] "Annihilate them. Annihilate them. That is the only thing we can do."

The general made these statements to this newscast after he listed the weapons that were seized and the casualties sustained by the Army. Bustillo said four officers of the paratroopers battalion were killed and several were wounded. He said 20 soldiers died in the military actions [time frame not specified].

Merino Accuses Refugees of Aiding FMLN

PA2311230589 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Salvadoran Vice President Francisco Merino today accused the Salvadoran refugees who returned from Honduras in the most recent repatriation of participating in the FMLN's [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] armed counteroffensive which started on 11 November.

Merino said that, for this reason, the repatriation of Salvadorans who are still in Honduras will be suspended for the rest of the year. He also said there will be a closer control of the returnees' activities during the repatriation which will likely be resumed next year. He added that everything indicates that the refugees are the FMLN's main support.

[Begin Merino recording] Although the refugees include people outside of the subversive movement in the country, it is also true that there are active FMLN militants among those returning from Honduras. Some of the returnees who participated in military operations against the people were identified in Mesa Grande. In San Miguel, according to the 3d Infantry Brigade, the leader of PADECOES [expansion unknown], who allegedly represented the refugees, has been an FMLN militant; he has identification paper as well. If we are not careful in repatriating refugees for strictly humanitarian reasons, we would bring more trouble to the country. Now we understand that the refugees' urgency in returning was only to support this FMLN military plan. Hence the pressure on the government through paid ads. They needed to be in the country to use groups to aid the FMLN. [end recording]

The official said that the food distribution programs for urban refugees will be extended for 1 more week. He said the food will be distributed both in provisional settlements and the sectors affected by past combat, mainly in Cuscatancingo, Soyapango, Ciudad Delgado, Mejicanos, Zacamil, Ayutuxtepeque, and others. Merino said that 30 provisional settlements remain of a planned 50, and this number is expected to get down to 12 in 2 more days.

ARENA Accuses Opposition of Aiding FMLN

PA2211200689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—The National Revolutionary Movement of El Salvador (the social democrat MNR) today announced it will hold Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, who is also a rightist deputy, responsible "for any attacks against the freedom and personal and moral safety" of the members of the MNR, an opposition political party.

In a communique, the MNR "categorically rejected" the charges by D'Aubuisson, founder of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA, the ruling party) to the effect that the guerrilla offensive that began on 11 November was planned by the rebels "in complicity" with the leftist Democratic Convergence and the rebels.

The MNR, which is part of that coalition, insists that "we have not partricipated in any of the events, either in the military or the political field."

Meanwhile, the conservative daily EL DIARIO DE HOY today publishes statements by another ARENA leader, Sigifredo Ochoa, in the sense that the Christian

Democratic Party [PDC]—the main opposition party, that was the party in power until last June,—was also in connivance with the rebels. The PDC leaders were expecting "the formation of a parallel Marxist government which they would join," the progovernment politician added. Ochoa, a retired Army colonel, confirmed that the PDC "had urged the its rank and file to be alert, because its leaders are subservient to the marxists." According to Ochoa, the PDC refused to join a Committee of Assistance, as proposed by Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani, to solve the crisis following the guerrilla offensive.

ARENA, MAC, PCN Support Government

PA2211205289 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1814 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] The political parties, Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, Authentic Christian Movement, MAC, and the National Conciliation Party, PCN, have set up a permanent committee and expressed full support for the government and the Armed Forces, solidarity for the administration of President Alfredo Cristiani, and recognition for the work carried out by the Armed Forces as the legitimate armed branch of the people.

Representatives of the three parties agreed to defend the interests of the Salvadoran people from the terrorist aggression, and said that they have joined efforts to attain the conditions of security and tranquillity needed for the Salvadoran people to obtain the complete peace they yearn for.

PDC Supports Guerrilla Dialogue Proposal

PA2311193889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE) — Commenting on the new end to hostilities proposal made by the guerrillas last night, former Christian Democratic Deputy Minister Gerardo Lechevalier today said his party "supports all efforts" seeking to halt war actions and to search for peace in El Salvador.

Lechevalier told ACAN-EFE that Christian Democrats "support all efforts that will help attain a quick end to hostilities, and the start to negotiations that will bring peace to El Salvador, a peace we need so badly."

The former culture and communications minister and PDC leader said he agrees the Army should participate in the negotiations, "to clear up matters inherent to the military—within the framework of the peace negotiations."

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front last night announced it is willing to accept "immediately" a cease-fire with UN verification, and to negotiate with the Armed Forces the end of the war which in the past decade has left over 70,000 killed.

Lechevalier maintained there is already an agreement that will allow the United Nations and the OAS to "oversee the faithful compliance of the agreements on a possible cease-fire," as established in the Central American peace agreements known as Esquipulas II.

Several Foreigners Held for Political 'Meddling'

PA2211204289 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] The National Guard has announced that seven foreigners were arrested because they are suspected of collaborating with the gangs of terrorists that operate in the capital. The foreigners were arrested in the vicinity of the St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church, located on 63 Avenue South and Olympic Avenue in this capital. They have been identified as: Luis Perez, Francisco Riera, and Maria Ester Llerente, Spaniards; Winston Percival Zea Melendez, Guatemalan; Josephine Cameron Victor, U.S. citizen; Karen Rudd, Canadian; and Marcela Rodriguez, Colombian.

The Spaniards have been turned over to the Spanish Embassy, and the others were turned over to the Treasury Police for investigation. The initial report says that these individuals contravened the immigration laws by meddling in domestic political affairs.

Authorities Release U.S. 'Mercenaries,' Others

PA2211144089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—The Salvadoran Treasury Police reported today that Salvadoran authorities first detained and then released to their corresponding embassies 23 foreigners charged with collaborating with the guerrilla movement.

According to the official report, six Hondurans, six Americans, five Germans, two Japanese, one Guatemalan, one Canadian, one French citizen, and one Swiss citizen were detained in San Salvador during the last few days. The report says that it was "confirmed" that they were "mercenaries."

The official report adds that the foreigners were subjected to a paraffin test—which reveals if a person has fired weapons recently—and that the test turned out positive in the case of the 23 foreigners.

FMLN Views U.S. Embassy, Operations, Strategy

PA2311153189 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1615 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Mr. Walker, when will you tell your President Bush to stop being so rude? He has been talking too much. [Words indistinct] Hear your own people speak demanding peace. This is not right. Is this is the democracy you people want to exist here? But you people are wrong, Mr. Walker. It will be impossible here because the people are a volcano in eruption. Whoever puts his

hand in the fire will get burned, Mr. Walker. Stop sticking your nose into someone else's business. You should send away, once and for all, those countrymen of yours who have been sent here as advisers. They are advisers, all right, but for the death squads. I have just one piece of advice for you. Understand once and for all that whoever puts his hand in the fire will get burned. The lava of this erupting volcano is boiling, Mr. Walker. Understand that the people will not take one step back. Everything for peace.

We have been reading the summary of our news monitoring. U.S. Pentagon military officials and many nonmilitary analysts are surprised at what they call the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's offensive capabilities. A report states that Pentagon officials are very surprised at the FMLN maneuverability and offensive capabilities. The FMLN actions of the past days has spoiled all the intelligence reports that Salvadoran military men sent to U.S. officials containing information on the FMLN manpower-weapons ratio and our military ability to operate.

The FMLN has never lost its military capabilities. Some analysts view the Salvadoran war as a war between two armies. That is a mistake because the Salvadoran war is not a war between two armies. It cannot be viewed as if it were a regular war, such as the Iran-Iraq war. El Salvador is living through conflict that is mainly social in nature, a conflict that is rooted in social injustice. The FMLN did not emerge from a military school with a rearguard in another country, but it is made up of the people themselves. FMLN combatants have learned to fight in actual clashes. They have gained ground inch by inch; it has organized the people. The FMLN does not forcefully recruit people. Therefore, it is not periodically renewing its ranks as the Army does through forceful recruitment. To the FMLN, the main goal is to organize the people, to get as close as it can to the people.

Because of the economic crisis, social injustice, and lack of democratic opportunities in El Salvador, thousands of Salvadorans have no other option than to take up arms and fight to achieve better living conditions in the face of the government's brutal repression, economic injustice, and unemployment. To change this situation, thousands of Salvadorans decided to take up arms and learn to wage war by fighting daiily. That is the history of the FMLN.

Therefore, it cannot be said that two armies are fighting each other. The logistics apparatus of the fascist government' Armed Forces is not comparable to our forces. They bring to our country tons of bombs, rifles, boots, and material through ports and military airports. Although the governments of Nicaragua, Cuba, and the USSR could help the FMLN, as many are saying, the firepower of our forces could never be compared to the Army's.

Nevertheless, the FMLN has opened in all countries, including the United States, the necessary ways for us to obtain our arms and ammunition. We have the right to this. How does the FMLN learn to fight—by fighting. We are now fighting in cities. Every military analyst knows how difficult it is to fight in urban areas. The FMLN fighting in San Salvador, San Miguel, Zacatecoluca, and Usulutan has shown the organization's tremendous ability to wear out the enemy, take and hold positions, and maneuver in the city just as it has done in rural areas. The FMLN ability has surprised the military analysts at the Pentagon. Our front has always had this ability. However, now we have changed our strategy and tactics to defeat the enemy plans. The Armed Forces have a specific plan regarding the actions by patrols [words indistinct], special operations. The FMLN had to change its strategy to strike at the small forces that tried to infiltrate our zone under cover. Only thus could we annihilate and defeat these forces and their strategy. This is what we did. This is what must be observed, how the FMLN has changed its military strategy to face the one used by the Armed Forces. Of course, we have accumulated great experience over the years, which we have applied these last days in combat in San Salvador and San Miguel. Armored personnel carriers are being destroyed in streets and avenues; helicopters are being shot down; soldiers are being taken prisoner; and arms are being seized.

Military analysts are wondering how a guerrilla army can operate for so long in an urban area. In addition, logistics must be taken into consideration. The Armed Forces are constantly getting ammunition through the Ilopango Air Base. The FMLN has been able to carry out this operation because of the people's support. Thousands of capital residents cooperated by keeping silent when they saw the guerrilla columns pass by. They did not warn the Armed Forces. Why? Because the people see in these guerrilla columns their own army.

Rebels Fear Reprisals Against PDC, Journalists

PA2411013489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Nov (EFE)—The spokesman for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) of El Salvador in Mexico has warned today of possible reprisals by Alfredo Cristiani's administration against the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and a group of television employees.

Antonio Hernandez, who is one of the guerrilla representatives in Mexico, stressed in a telephone conversation with EFE that the PDC of El Salvador "has refused to unconditionally support Cristiani's and the Army's activities, thereby becoming a target of the repression."

"They may become, as of now, subject to reprisals and may be added to the probable victims of the extermination policy the government and the Army are launching against the opposition parties, the church, and the civilian society in general," Hernandez pointed out.

Gerardo Lechevalier, former Christian Democratic cabinet minister, today voiced support for the FMLN's proposal for a dialogue with the government.

Hernandez referred also to the resignation, on televison, of the whole personnel of the "Up To Date" television program, who "pointed out that, because of their ethics, they could not continue to lie and air only the government's and the Army's version of the conflict."

According to the rebel spokesman, these television employees —technicians, cameramen, newsmen, and announcers—"may also suffer reprisals at the hands of government groups."

Spanish Religious Man Released, Seeks Refuge

PA2211173589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Miguel Francisco Andureza, a religious man from Vergara, Spain, who had been arrested on 20 November by the Army near the Salvadoran town of Santa Ana, was released this evening and sought refuge in the Spanish Embassy. The release of Andureza has been confirmed by Spanish Ambassador Francisco Cadiz, who said that the religious man "will leave for Spain on the first flight available."

Andureza was arrested 20 November at the San Juan Buena Vista farm, near Santa Ana, and charged with collaborating with the guerrillas. Andureza was released by the Finance Police as a result of efforts made directly by the Spanish ambassador.

Refugee Center Reportedly Attacked by Air Force

PA2211220289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—The El Despertar refugee center in San Salvador, managed by Jesuits, was evacuated today because it was hit by a missile fired by a military plane last night, religious and diplomatic sources have said.

Spanish citizen Jose Maria Tojeira, superior of the Jesuits in Central America, told ACAN - EFE that a rocket hit El Despertar but that none of the 4 priests and approximately 100 refugees, who have been there since last week's bloody confrontations, was hurt.

The 4 Jesuits, including director Richard Howard, a U.S. citizen, were trapped with the refugees at El Despertar for 24 hours because of clashes in the sector between the Armed Forces and guerrillas. The latter yesterday broke into the hotel where OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares was staying.

A source at the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador told ACAN - EFE that he had to convince the Salvadoran Government and Army to stop the air strikes against El Despertar, located in San Antonio Abad in the capital's northwest.

Because of the fighting around the Sheraton Hotel, two other Jesuits yesterday were trapped at the Sacred Heart secondary school, where several dozens of people have sought refuge, the order's superior for Central America told ACAN - EFE.

According to Tojeira, the evacuation of the refugees was discussed with Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera Damas. The refugees were taken to places considered safer.

The Jesuits regretted that the Air Force fired against this refugee center, which they have been managing for 6 years, when the war in El Salvador increased its tempo.

Jesuits Ignacio Ellacuria, Ignacio Martin Baro, Segundo Montes, Amando Lopez, Juan Ramon Moreno, and Joaquin Lopez, the first five Spaniards and the last a Salvadoran, were killed in San Salvador on 16 November.

Jesuit Leader Discusses Priests' Murder

PA2311173889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1540 GMT 23 Nov 89

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—One week after the killing of six Jesuit priests, Jose Maria Tojeira, provincial of the Jesuit order, has insisted that "there is strong presumption" that the murderers are military men or persons linked to the military. Tojeira said that he trusts the statement that a witness will make that will clarify the crime.

Tojeira, Jesuit provincial for Central America, 42, and a Spanish citizen like the five priests who were murdered, said today that he echoes the statements made by San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas that "there is a strong presumption that the murderers are Armed Forces members or people closely linked to them."

During a meeting with correspondents at the Jesuit Curia in San Salvador, located 100 meters from the house where his six colleagues were killed early in the morning on 16 November, Tojeira said he trusts the authorities have "already listened to the statement of an important witness in order to clarify the crime."

Tojeira refused to identify the witness for security reasons.

Tojeira added: "I do not want to give details. The witness requested discretion. Evidently, after that witness makes his statement, we will at least know where it happened, the circumstances, and how it happened. He is the only one who saw something, but not everything. Up until now, we have been unable to find a witness that

can say, I saw how they killed them. Some, however, saw or heard incidental things that could help clarify the origin of the crime."

According to Tojeira, "there is other important data in the traces that those people (the murderers) left behind. A very useful clue is the type of heavy weaponry they used. They not only used rifles, but also more sophisticated weapons. The analysis of that armament's residual material will be conducted by foreign experts, including Spanish ones."

Tojeira asserts that the 70 Jesuits left in El Salvador, 37 students and the rest adults, are "very grieved, but not dishearted; afraid, but not scared stiff."

Tojeira stressed: "The only way to defeat fear is to struggle against those who sow fear, and we are willing to do that."

When asked how they will carry out that struggle, he said "by always telling the truth, above all the truth about this country, which needs much clarification."

He added: "Any country facing a civil war is exposed to many equivocations, lies, and political games. Therefore, it is important to have institutions that will try to say the truth from an independent position. That is what our fellow priests were doing. I believe that is why they were killed."

The five Spanish and one Salvadoran Jesuit who were killed were directors of the Central American University (UCA). UCA Director Ignacio Ellacuria, a well-known international personality, was among the victims.

Tojeira said that the murders have been "a very hard blow" for the Jesuit Order, because "it will be very difficult to replace those priests, who had been working together with great effectiveness for 18-20 years."

"It will be very difficult also to create as strong a leadership as the one that existed, as well as maintaining the national and international presence that the Jesuits had acquired. It has been a hard blow, indeed. However, the UCA can be the same again in 2-3 years," he added.

Commenting on the recent arrest and expulsion from El Salvador of Francisco Andureza, a Spanish priest of the Dominican Order, Tojeira said that he does not believe that there is a "witch-hunt" against priests in El Salvador. "We do not feel more threatened than the rest of the country's population. More than witch-hunting, there is a climate of fear and alarm among many government officials, who act without using good judgment, without differentiating humanitarian work from support for the guerrillas," Tojeira stressed.

After the priests were murdered, two Jesuits priestse left El Salvador. Tojeira said that he has recommended other priests to do the same, "so that they can return with more energy."

Tojeira admitted that some Salvadoran sectors believe that some priests have links with the guerrillas. However, he added that he does not believe that this was the cause of the murders. In his opinion, they were not killed because they were seen as opposition political leaders, "but because some people felt uncomfortable with the truth they said."

Venceremos Reports Discontinuation of TV Newscast

PA2311172489 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] We have observed that one of the television newscasts was discontinued last night. It was the "Up To Date" newscast of television Canal Doce. We do not know if it has been discontinued for good or just temporarily. At the end of the newscast last night, we saw the entire group of announcers and journalists of the newscast announcing to the country that they were ending their broadcasts. This is evidently due to the pressures and the gag imposed by the ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] government on all the news media. We are going to play the recording of the last program of Canal Doce's "Up To Date" newscast.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] When we went on the air on 12 September 1985, we did so with the objective of giving the Salvadoran people an objective, truthful, and independent newscast. That is how we have worked since that memorable day. We have done everything with honesty and respect for each Salvadoran, regardless of [words indistinct] or political. We are sure that this effort has been understood. The best evidence has been that our audience has been one of the biggest in the country. It has also been evident that the "Up To Date" newscast pushed other television newscasts to follow its example. The Salvadoran people needed that. Today, for many reasons, circumstances have changed. We do not want to point a finger at anyone, but we want to state with the same honesty with which we emerged that it is impossible for us to continue our transmissions. The "Up To Date" newscast stops its transmissions effective today for an (?indefinite period).

In addition to thanking God, we want to express our gratitude to each of you that constantly gave us your encouragement and affection [words indistinct]. We hope that our disappearance will not be the end of information in our [words indistinct] we cannot be what we are because of the respect we hold for each of you. Goodbye, and good night. [end recording]

You have just heard the recording from television Canal Doce announcing the closing of that newscast. This situation falls within the context of the persecution against the local and foreign press.

*** Villalobos on Military Purge, Other Issues**

32480227 West Berlin DIE TAGESZEITUNG in German 21 Oct 89 p 8

[Interview with FMLN Commander Joaquin Villalobos by Ralf Leonard; date, place not given]

[Text] [DIE TAGESZEITUNG] The proposal which you presented in Mexico and elaborated on here in Costa Rica does not go beyond the declaration made by reformist officers after the coup 10 years ago. Have these 10 years of civil war paid off?

[Villalobos] We recently examined the 15 October 1979 Army proclamation; it is actually more radical than our program. The problem is that many of those great plans were never carried out: The purging of the Armed Forces, the creation of an impartial justice system, not even agrarian reform. The war began between those groups who wanted to implement the program's proposals and those who opposed them.

Now there is a new reality, and we need a new platform in order to unite the majority of society. Our proposal is oriented toward the real possibilities for change at the present time. For example, when we demand proceedings against officers we are only contributing to the unity of the Armed Forces. At the beginning we had a plan where we talked about proceedings. But the scorched-earth policy designed by U.S. advisers led to the involvement of hundreds of officers in criminal activities. This proposal led to greater cohesiveness within the Army since all were worried.

[DIE TAGESZEITUNG] The demand for a "self-purging" will, in itself, cause uneasiness among those officers who perhaps would not be affected, because it will set a precedent. In addition, the war is a business for many officers. Given these circumstances, how could you expect the soldiers to give in?

[Villalobos] Purging is a process which the Army itself has undertaken many times in the course of history. For this reason, we have adopted this demand. It involves concrete interests within the Armed Forces; it has to do with the interests of the "Tandona"—the 35th graduating class of the military academy—which is blocking the advancement opportunities for many. There is an increasing number of young officers who are not being given a chance. Soon it will not be uncommon for a colonel to be commander of a company, rather than a captain or a lieutenant.

It is remarkable that there was was not an hysterical reaction to our demand. It would have been logical for Colonel Vargas, who would be affected, to have strongly opposed the proposal. He did not do this because he knows that the younger officers are finding that the "Tandona" is blocking their careers. That opens possibilities for negotiation.

A large number of the midlevel officers do not want to take part in the atrocities. Many have a professional attitude today, and this gives rise to differences of opinion within the Armed Forces.

[DIE TAGESZEITUNG] Your desires with regard to economic policy are also very modest.

[Villalobos] We are not proposing any new reforms because that would be too difficult to push through. For this reason we have limited our economic plan to two points. We demand that land no longer be taken from the campesinos, and that land be returned to those from whom it has already been taken. Second, instead of pursuing an economic program which only serves the interests of the oligarchy, Arena [Nationalist Republican Alliance] should, at least, pursue a policy of social partnership so that social tensions will be reduced somewhat. In their cease-fire proposal, they demand that, while they create the problems, we adopt the role of the regime's policemen and prevent social conflicts.

The other important point is the reform of the justice system. Even the Reagan administration agreed that something had to be done about the legal apparatus.

[DIE TAGESZEITUNG] Couldn't you have achieved more if you had proposed the current plan to Duarte 2 years ago?

[Villalobos] Duarte did not represent real power. We believe that the best place for the Christian Democrats is in the opposition. Duarte allowed himself to enter into a pact with the Army, which really cost him a lot in terms of substance. He became deeply involved in corruption and the party finally fell apart. We considered it difficult to negotiate with someone who had no real power.

[DIE TAGESZEITUNG] Does Cristiani represent the Army?

[Villalobos] Cristiani represents real power and is governing in a new historical situation. Whether he and the power groups which he represents want it or not, they will have to negotiate with us sooner or later.

[DIE TAGESZEITUNG] How did the government delegation conduct itself during the talks?

[Villalobos] The Army insists on dialogue without negotiation. It wants us to demobilize first and then begin discussions. Colonel Vargas told the press that the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] must first be transformed into a purely political force before its proposal can be discussed. In El Salvador, no one dares to talk to the generals and colonels the way we do. You have to be armed before you can talk to them.

The members of the delegation at least listened to us. The problem is that they did not have any authority to make decisions. If we had pressed them, perhaps then an agreement would have been reached. But then those gentlemen might have had to stay in Costa Rica.

[DIE TAGESZEITUNG] What is the government's strategy in these talks?

[Villalobos] They decided on dialogue without negotiation, and in doing so, hoped that we would become increasingly weak. They believed that with international pressure we would have to make concessions and they would not. But the pressure is on all of us. And the atmosphere of political polarization is making things increasingly difficult for the government.

[DIE TAGESZEITUNG] But doesn't the international atmosphere favor the government more?

[Villalobos] I don't believe so. It will have to negotiate. This was demonstrated to international witnesses and observers yesterday. We wanted to discuss politics and the government team firmly refused. There were moments in which we just sat there and stared at each other without saying anything, because you can't negotiate anything with this delegation.

[DIE TAGESZEITUNG] Then what did you talk about for almost 3 days?

[Villalobos] The first day we started after 11 a.m. The first stage involved each side presenting their proposal. In the afternoon the discussion of the agenda began. We wanted our proposal to be discussed first because, after all, the government had had 4 weeks in which to form an opinion of it, whereas the government proposal was new to us. The next day we gave our position on their proposal and criticized their plan to have a cessation of hostilities without a previous political agreement.

When they complained that we had given them too much paper to study, we mentioned the example of Daniel Ortega who, in a single 25-hour meeting with the opposition in August, discussed innumerable political issues. We suggested that the session be extended until some result could be obtained. With that, they immediately wanted the editorial commission to begin work on a the final document, and to close the talks. But we had not yet even discussed anything substantive. We complained that we had learned more about the government's position on our proposal from communications via representatives and other official channels than we had from the government delegation.

Guatemala

Cerezo: D'Aubuisson Selling Arms to Rightists

PA2311190189 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said today that Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, secretary general of the National Republican Alliance of El Salvador, is selling weapons to Guatemalan rightist groups. When answering reporters' questions, the president announced that he will provide details, as the issue demands it. The president charged that D'Aubuisson is sending weapons to Guatemalan extreme rightist groups, emphasizing: This is the truth.

Government Supports Peace Efforts in Salvador

PA2311232689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1915 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Claudia Arenas, the Guatemalan Government's official spokeswoman, commenting on the Salvadoran guerrillas' proposal for an "immediate" cease-fire, has said that her government supports all actions leading to peace in El Salvador.

Arenas told ACAN-EFE that as part of its "active neutrality" policy, the Christian Democratic government headed by Vinicio Cerezo supports all negotiations between the two sides because violence "gives rise to more violence."

The government spokeswoman thinks that any dialogue is favorably looked upon because it paves the way to the Salvadoran people's peace and wellbeing.

Regarding the FMLN's [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] request for the United Nations to monitor the cease-fire, Arenas said the United Nations is "a very serious organization that has succeeded in its international mediations for peace."

"We think that what counts is a dialogue to end the armed confrontation. For this reason, we support all actions leading to a climate of peace," Arenas said.

Last night, through the clandestine radio station Radio Venceremos, the FMLN called on the Armed Forces and the Salvadoran Government to initiate "direct" negotiations. The rebels also proposed an "immediate" cease-fire to be verified by the United Nations.

Honduras

Government Demands Nicaraguan Troops Withdraw

PA2411040889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0240 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Honduras today demanded from Nicaragua the "immediate withdrawal" of Sandinist troops concentrated along common border areas and warned of its intention to "repel any action that violates Honduras' territorial sovereignty and integrity."

In a note sent by Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras to his colleague Miguel D'Escoto, Honduras stated its "concern due to the announcements Nicaraguan spokesmen are making about taking military action against their armed opposition, wherever they may be."

In the Honduran Deparment of El Paraiso, on the Nicaraguan border, there are some 12,000 armed anti-Sandinists, based there since 1982, who resist demobilization and argue that there is no democracy in Nicaragua.

In this regard, Lopez Contreras pointed out that "the border area threatened by Sandinist Army and artillery holds some 15,000 Hondurans, and also the camps of

unarmed former Nicaraguan Resistance fighters, many whom are crippled, with their families."

The Honduran protest note says that "to indiscriminately bomb the Honduran civilian population would be a barbaric act, and if it were carried out invoking a so-called right to military actions against their armed opposition, it would be a deliberate massacre."

The Foreign Ministry warned that "the Honduran Government does not renounce its right to repel any action that violates our country's sovereignty and national integrity."

Nevertheless, the officer clarified that the Honduran Army has not moved additional troops into that border area.

Lopez Contreras insisted that the "contras," who are at camps near Nicaragua, are "mostly civilians and unarmed former fighters."

The Honduran foreign minister's statement contrasted with the fact that the "contras" themselves have reiterated their refusal to turn in their weapons to the International Commission on Support and Verification (CIAV).

The CIAV, made up of OAS and UN delegates, was created in September to direct the "contras'" demobilization, repatriation, or resettlement process, agreed on at the presidential summit in August.

The presidents set the demobilization date at 5 December.

The talks on this topic sponsord by the CIAV and held in Washington between the "contras" and the Sandinist government, in the presence of the Honduran delegates, were suspended indefinitely on Wednesday.

Foreseeing "possible incidents," the Honduran Foreign Ministry said it has informed the OAS and UN secretaries general.

Nicaragua Asks ICJ To Intervene in Conflict

PA2311004089 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 22 Nov 89 p 3

[Communique issued by the Press and Information Directorate of the Foreign Ministry in Tegucigalpa on 21 November]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry hereby informs the public that on 17 November 1989 the International Court of Justice at The Hague [ICJ] notified our government that the Republic of Nicaragua had filed on that same day a request for mediation based on Article 62 of the court statute in the case regarding the "land, island, and sea border conflict" (El Salvador-Honduras).

The Honduran Government is currently making the necessary analysis with its representatives at the ICJ, the Sovereignty and Border Commission, and European advisers to completely safeguard Honduran rights in view of the new situation created by the request for mediation filed by the Nicaraguan Government.

Likewise, the Foreign Ministry points out that the request filed by the Nicaraguan Government will be processed by the ICJ according to the statutes and regulations of the court. This could eventually lead to changes in the time limit, which has already been decided on by the court, for the presentation of the third document of the parties involved and for the oral phase of the trial, as well as for the date on which the ICJ will issue its ruling regarding the border conflict. Tegucigalpa, 21 November 1989, Press and Information Directorate of the Foreign Ministry

Azcona Interviewed on U.S. Trip, Elections

PA2211190189 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Nov 89

["Exclusive" interview with President Jose Azcona by Alan Roy Arthur at Toncontin International Airport's Diplomatic Room on 22 November—live or recorded]

[Text] [Arthur] Mr President, what is the objective of your trip to the United States? What do you wish to tell our listeners?

[Azcona] Given that this is election week, I wish to say to the Honduran people—because I do not want this trip to be misinterpreted—that it was scheduled more than a month ago. I would not leave the country for about 62 hours unless it were enjoying complete calm as it is now. The country is involved in the last lap of the elections. I believe that as soon as we solve the problem involving people who have moved from one location to another there will be a true party atmosphere here.

On 21 November I was thinking about delaying my trip to the United States for a day, because the two major parties were discussing this issue. This morning I talked to the candidates of the Christian Democratic Party and PINU [Innovation and Unity Party]. They told me that they want the elections to be as honest as possible. The two majority parties also supported the agreement. I am happy to be able to leave the country for 72 hours. This reflects well on Honduras, because the president is able to leave the country during election week.

[Arthur] Mr President, what is your opinion on the agreement reached by the presidential hopefuls, especially regarding the issuance of additional lists? Will this help in counting the votes in the 26 November elections?

[Azcona] Yes, one of democracy's basic principles is the right to vote freely. We would be hindering the exercise of that right if we did not allow people to vote simply because they are not listed but hold a valid identification card. Not allowing a person holding the proper identification to vote would constitute a violation of that citizen's rights.

We still have to solve the problem of those who are not on the list of people who have moved. I believe that

about 8,000 people are involved. We must find a way to allow these people to exercise their right to vote for the candidate or party of their choice. I believe that this problem will be solved today.

[Arthur] What about the agreement the presidential hopefuls reached?

[Azcona] I am satisfied with it. I need not approve it because it is not a law. I am glad that an agreement was reached, because this will allow anyone who has an identification card to vote. These people were transferred by request in some cases, and for other reasons in other cases.

[Arthur] Mr President, you commented on the Salvadoran crisis on 21 November. Could there be a meeting of Central American presidents to seek joint solutions?

[Azcona] I heard President Ortega say that he will request an emergency meeting. A summit is scheduled for 8-9 December in Managua. I do not believe that it could be held earlier; there is not enough time for that. The Honduran president-elect will attend that meeting if he so wishes. It would not be proper for me to attend that meeting, because decisions and commitments that would be implemented later will be made.

However, I believe there will be no problems with attending that summit regardless of who wins the Presidency. The president-elect or acting president would attend.

[Arthur] On 21 November President Ortega said that Nicaragua will submit a memorandum next week about the suit his government filed against Honduras at The Hague because of our government's alleged aid to the contras. What is your opinion?

[Azcona] I believe that President Ortega should relax a little. He is losing a lot of international prestige with things like this. I recall that in San Jose, Costa Rica, all the Latin American presidents who attended that meeting —he should not claim that all Latin American presidents are his enemies—asked him not to suspend the cease-fire. Carlos Andres Perez and all the others made that request. However, he insisted on suspending it. He is now insisting on continuing his country's suit at The Hague.

Honduras is not to blame for the fact that the Nicaraguans cannot get along with each other. We are not to blame for that. Our UN ambassador has been present at all the discussions the Nicaraguans have held. He has participated as a mediator between the Sandinist government and the contras. Moreover, in the letter I sent to President Ortega, I said that if the parties wanted Honduras to play a more relevant role in the search for a negotiated solution with the contras, we would be willing to do so. We would be willing to do that, as we were willing to be a mediator. [Words indistinct] I think the reaction was not well thought out because they are breaking off talks with the counterrevolutionaries. Both sides are Nicaraguans. What we have said is that we can make a contribution. We are the first to want the contras to leave, but we must also safeguard the interests of the Honduran people; and the Honduran Armed Forces are part of the Honduran people. We are not going to carry out disarmament by force without any type of preparation, something that would cause the death of 300, 400, or 500 Hondurans. We would regret the shedding of that blood all our lives. It would not be fair.

[Arthur] No agreement was reached at the talks between the representatives of the contras and the Sandinist government in Washington.

[Azcona] The talks were in New York.

[Arthur] Right, in New York. The Sandinist government and the contras did not reach an agreement. Meanwhile, the situation in San Salvador is heating up. Don't these things hinder or reduce the possibilities that the agreements can be [word indistinct] at the presidents meeting in Managua on 8-9 December?

[Azcona] Those situations are certainly contributing to the failure of the agreements. As I say, this has not been well thought out. It seems there is impatience among all sectors. President Ortega has said the cease-fire is suspended. I think he was the one most obligated to maintain an impartial position and to remain calm, especially because all the Latin American presidents who were in San Jose asked him to remain calm. They include Presidents Oscar Arias and Carlos Andres Perez and all the presidents, and no one can say they are his enemies, of the Contadora Group and Central America. I think it was a very hasty decision, which perhaps was not well thought out. Now he has come out saying that the suit against Honduras at The Hague will be resumed. That suit is going to take 5, 10, 15 years. It is really a political suit. We are prepared for it. However, we want the problem to be solved. If blood is going to be spilled because of a problem among Nicaraguans, we Hondurans are not the ones who should sacrifice our blood. The Honduran people would not accept that. If we surround the contras to take their weapons by force and this causes Honduran deaths, then the Honduran Government and Armed Forces would have a serious problem. We did not create the problem.

We are a week away from elections, and a week away from elections the president can calmly leave the country for 72 hours on personal matters. That is an example of what happens in a country where the people understand each other, where they talk to each other and respect other. That is very important. That is what the Nicaraguan Government should be doing.

[Arthur] Can you give us a final message for the Honduran people at this time when we are so near to holding elections and we are seeing the conflict in Central America, specifically Nicaragua and El Salvador? What can you tell Honduran citizens?

[Azcona] I am going to deliver a message to all the Honduran people on the night of 25 November. I will deliver it as president of Honduras, without any political connotation. I will issue a call to hold elections that will be an example to Latin America. I think we can do it because we have already done it several times. I will also tell them that we should maintain peace within the festive atmosphere of the elections. Everyone can have their party banners and posters. That is important. On 26 November the people must vote in an orderly fashion, and in this way each citizen will exercise his sacred right to vote for whomever he thinks can best lead the Honduran Government.

Foreign Minister on C. American Situation

PA2311122389 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1728 GMT 21 Nov 89

[News conference by Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras with unidentified reporters at the Foreign Ministry in Tegucigalpa on 21 November—recorded, broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Lopez]....high-ranking authorities. That is what Honduras said. I want to add that 10 countries from this continent presented the draft resolution on the Panamanian situation, but Honduras was not a co-sponsor. Nevertheless, when it was time to vote—a nominal vote requested by Panama—Honduras voted in favor of the draft resolution. The vote count was 24 votes in favor, 2 against it, and 1 abstention.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, Hondurans are interested in an issue: the implementation of the Tela agreements. You mentioned this in your address at the OAS, which is a member of the International Commission on Support and Verification [CIAV]. However, the Nicaraguan foreign minister still says that there is a fateful deadline, meaning 5 December, for the demobilization and repatriation or relocation of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, their relatives, and the rest of the refugees in Honduras and possibly other Central American countries. What about this issue, given that it is linked to the possibility of facing a lawsuit at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague?

[Lopez] Yes, the lawsuit does exist, but it was suspended based the agreements signed in Tela. You are right when you say that the Tela agreements have not been strictly adhered to. The same problems unfortunately continue to afflict Central America. The unilateral cease-fire decreed by the Sandinist Government inside Nicaragua has been suspended. The armed opposition of El Salvador has refused to participate—to continue participating—in the talks which were scheduled to be held in Caracas under the sponsorship of President Carlos Andres Perez' government.

There has been a return to violence. This worsens and complicates the situation in Central America. You know that the armed actions in El Salvador have continued and that the talks between the Sandinist government and the revolutionary opposition, first at the United Nations in New York and now at the OAS in Washington, have reached a stalemate. More talks are scheduled for tomorrow, but no one expects a green light that will allow the repatriation of the armed Nicaraguan opposition to their country.

This is very unfortunate and very deplorable, because Honduras' position has been to progressively distance itself from the conflict and let the responsibility of solving the problems fall on the states that have those problems. As far as I know, some of the proposals presented by the Sandinist government were aimed—as was the case in Sapoa and immediately afterward, when Operation Tapir was launched—at eliminating the armed opposition problem by expelling them to Honduras. One of their proposals within the bilateral talks with the counterrevolutionaries is to establish a corridor beginning in the south, meaning the border with Costa Rica, and ending at the Honduran border, so that the counterrevolutionaries may go and settle along the Honduran border.

Even though Honduras is only participating in the talks as an observer, we have told international organizations that this viewpoint is totally unacceptable, because the Tela Agreements say that the states pledge to seek the armed opposition's demobilization and repatriation, not its expatriation.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, what kind of reaction did you receive from the foreign ministers and representatives of the various American states concerning your proposal to strengthen the OAS legal instruments, and also your demand that these legal instruments be put under the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Human Rights Court?

[Lopez] Well, this is something Honduras has been demanding for some time, and it is also part of the general topics that were reviewed during the general assembly. A list of priority issues that must be discussed by the organization was prepared during the 1988 General Assembly, and the organization has been discussing them throughout 1988 and 1989, at the commission level and at the level of the OAS Permanent Council. A report was presented and discussed, and a debate was later held during which each of the countries reviewed the problems of the OAS.

Honduras has stated that we cannot possibly talk about strengthening the legal instruments of the OAS, or the organization per se, when signing agreements and assuming commitments, if the states refuse to accept the jurisdiction of the OAS. That is the message we.... [changes thought] I believe there is a willingness to do it, but it is difficult to achieve because when the time comes, most of the states say this type of agreement can only accept the sovereignty of each nation.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, referring to the case of El Salvador, where violence has increased during the last 2 weeks, how does this affect the implementation of the

peace process in Central America? Also, please expand on the Sandinists' position during the talks with the contras, meaning that they want the contras to come to Honduras and they want to create a channel or route so that the contras may enter Honduran territory.

[Lopez] Yes. First of all, referring to the political lawsuit which Nicaragua has filed against Honduras, the ICJ is not an organization that qualifies or verifies Central American peace agreements. It is simply a legal authority the member states resort to when demanding justice, and where they must prove the charges before the appropriate ruling is issued. Therefore, the ICJ will not decide whether the Tela Agreements are being implemented or not. The lawsuit's procedures have been suspended based on an agreement between two states, and the ICJ has taken this into consideration. The lawsuit has been suspended, in principle, until the early days of December.

However, if Nicaragua unilaterally decides that the deadline has expired and the agreement has not been complied with—whether it is true or not—the lawsuit could be put into motion again. In this case, Honduras would be compelled to continue participating in the trial by presenting its brief. Nevertheless, I cannot predict what the Nicaraguan Government will do. They have announced that they will reactivate the suit if the contras are not demobilized.

During the talks in Washington and New York, the Nicaraguan Government's representatives talked about extending the deadline until 15 December. I do not know what the reasons or motives are, or if this is a provisional decision. I do not know if they will wait for a report from the organization in charge of implementing and carrying out the Tela agreements, meaning the CIAV. The Nicaraguan Government should ask the CIAV to evaluate how the agreements have been implemented—referring to the contras' demobilization—before reactivating the trial. It should not issue a unilateral decision, because we are talking about multilateral agreements, and above all because we are talking about a situation which directly affects them and on which they have yet to reach an agreement—meaning the Esquipulas II agreements, not the Tela Agreements.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, is it possible that the UN and OAS secretaries general will ask the Central American presidents to postpone the date of the contras' demobilization, depending on the results of the negotiations currently under way between the Sandinists and the contras?

[Lopez] This was already requested by their representatives at the CIAV. One of the first actions taken by the representatives when joining the organization was to ask the five states to consider the advisability of extending the deadline, because in their opinion the demobilization of the armed groups operating in the region was not possible in such a short time. That is the situation, but there has been no reaction. The foreign minister's reaction to this, based on the meetings we held later, is that the deadline was established by the presidents and only the presidents can change it, taking into consideration the opinion of the organization to which they entrusted the implementation of the Tela Agreements, meaning the armed groups' demobilization.

Nicaraguan Proposal 'Unacceptable'

PA2211220789 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Nov 89 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa—Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras termed "unacceptable" the Sandinist government proposal that the contras currently in Nicaragua withdraw to Honduras to permit reinstatement of the cease-fire.

The proposal was presented by the Nicaraguan Government delegation during the peace talks held in Washington with Nicaraguan contra military leaders, Lopez Contreras said during a news conference.

"One of the proposals that has been made is to establish a corridor from the southern border of Nicaragua with Costa Rica to its border with Honduras to allow the withdrawal of the counterrevolutionaries, who would settle in the Honduran border area," the diplomat said.

Lopez Contreras said Honduras has warned international organizations involved in the regional peace process that it disagrees with the massive withdrawal of contras to Honduran territory.

"We have pointed out to international organizations that such a proposal is totally unacceptable, because during the Tela meeting the presidents made a commitment for the demobilization and repatriation of the armed opposition," he added.

The Honduran foreign minister said Honduras is trying to solve the problem presented by the presence of contras in Honduran territory. Honduras also wants Daniel Ortega's government to face this problem.

The minister added that the talks the contra military chiefs are holding with Nicaraguan Government representatives are at a standstill due to the contradictory positions of the parties.

"The negotiations between the Sandinist Government and the opposition are at a standstill and we do not foresee any means to bring about the repatriation of the armed opposition."

Lopez Contreras added that: "This is very regrettable because the Honduran position has been to distance ourselves from the conflict in order to let the main parties involved in the conflict solve the problems they are facing."

Lopez Contreras deplored the revival of the armed conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador to the detriment of the regional peace agreements.

"We have returned to the path of violence, and this has complicated matters and worsened the Central American situation," he said.

He said that the UN and OAS secretaries general have told the Central American nations that the 5 December deadline to demobilize the Nicaraguan contras is too soon.

However, he said that it is up to the presidents to decide on postponing the demobilization of the Nicaraguan rebels in Honduras supported by the United States.

He said that he has been informed that in their talks with the contras in Washington, the Sandinists have considered extending the demobilization date by 15 days.

He referred to the Nicaraguan case against Honduras at the International Court of Justice at the Hague for allowing rebel bases. He said that if the Nicaraguans want to resume the case they will have to await the report of the International Commission On Support and Verification (CIAV), which is promoting the demobilization of the rebels.

The case has been suspended since the Tela summit meeting in August, on condition that the rightist rebels be demobilized.

Government Lauds Salvadoran Cease-Fire Decision

PA2311232289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1905 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE)— The Honduran Government today stated its satisfaction with the Salvadoran guerrilla groups' announcement that they want a cease-fire, verified by the United Nations, with the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Government spokesman Lisandro Quezada told ACAN-EFE that President Jose Azcona believes "it is urgent to achieve a cease-fire in El Salvador," and he is pleased that the idea "is supported by the United Nations and the OAS."

Azcona, who is on a private visit to the United States, said through his spokesman that "Honduras supports any process aimed at seeking peace in both El Salvador and Nicaragua."

Quezada said that Azcona had stated that "the conflicts in Central America must definitely stop," and "the permanent willingness of the parties involved in the conflicts is necessary" to achieve this.

"We hope that the Salvadoran Army and the guerrilla groups will achieve a cease-fire; and they must immediately begin a dialogue to end a 10-year-old war which has caused more than 70,000 deaths and millions in economic losses," the Honduran official added.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) announced its willingness to seek a cease-fire and begin direct negotiations with the Salvadoran Armed Forces on 22 November. The guerrilla groups notified the United Nations that they are willing to seek a cease-fire which would be verified by the ONUCA [UN Observers Group in Central America].

The clashes between the Salvadoran Army and the FMLN, which began on 11 November, have left more than 1,000 dead, hundreds of wounded, and tens of thousands homeless.

Results of Polls on November Elections Reported

PA2311193689

[Editorial Report] San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish on 22 November publishes a paid advertisement on page 56 entitled: "Liberal Victory Is Certain!" It states that "Penn & Schoen Associates Inc.," from New York, carried out a poll in 16 departments of Honduras the last week of October and the first week of November. The advertisement includes charts with the results in each department, indicating that the Liberal Party of Honduras, PLH, is ahead in all of them. The national results of the poll are as follows:

PLH	49.65%
National Party of Honduras, PNH	37.16%
Christian Democratic Party, PDCH	3.87%
Innovation and Unity Party PINU	4.66%
Undecided	4.66%

Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish on 23 November publishes a paid advertisement on page 1 entitled: "Callejas Wins All Over the Country." It gives the following results on the basis of "polls of CID-Gallup in November:"

Rafael Leonardo Callejas, PNH	49%
Carlos Flores Facusse, PLH	39%
PDCH	2%
PINU	3%
Undecided	7%

Nicaragua

Ortega: U.S. Sent 300 Missiles to Contras

PA2411012889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Managua, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said today in Managua that the United States has given the "contras" approximately

300 surface-to-air missiles to resume their "counterrevolutionary" activities in the country.

Upon concluding an improvised speech at the Eastern Market, the most important supply center in the capital, Ortega said that the U.S. Government is "irresponsible" because it has given modern missiles to the rebels.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported today that the contras had attacked two Sandinist Air Force (FAS) helicopters with surface-to-air missiles on 22 November in Jinotega Department, northern Nicaragua, but the shots failed to hit the aircraft.

The two aircraft were bringing supplies to the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) troops in the area of Wamblan (Jinotega), on the Honduran border, the Defense Ministry communique indicated.

According to the same source, rebel groups who were trying to enter Nicaraguan territory from Honduras attacked the two helicopters with "Redeye" missiles supplied by the United States in 1982.

President Daniel Ortega's announcement occurs at a time when the peace talks between the Sandinist government and the "contras" have concluded in Washington without agreement.

The two parties were in Washington analyzing the possible renewal of a cease-fire, suspended on 1 November by President Ortega, and the demobilization of the contras camped in Honduras.

The Sandinist delegation proposed in Washington that the rebels withdraw 2,300 "contra" fighters who had infiltrated Nicaraguan territory since mid-October.

The anti-Sandinist groups have increased their attacks since the Nicaraguan Government suspended the unilateral cease-fire it had maintained for 19 months with the "contras."

Arce Rejects Official U.S. Observers

PA2311142889 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1213 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce has reaffirmed the Nicaraguan Government's decision not to allow U.S. observers sent by Congress to enter the country. The fact that they want to play the role of observers in the elections while financing counterrevolutionary groups is inconsistent, Arce said. He described as positive the fact that U.S. intellectuals are monitoring developments in Nicaragua.

Arce made these statements the evening of 22 November during a meeting with U.S. citizens who are members of Hemispheric Initiative and the American Association of Latin American Students.

[Begin Arce recording] This forced us to tell them that we are not willing to welcome a group of congressional observers. We believe that it is inconsistent to come as election observers while they are financing the counterrevolution, hindering the demobilization of the counterrevolution, and financing the opposition.

There are, shall we say, private U.S. observers in Nicaragua. They represent various ideological thoughts. Even some who we do not consider very objective, such as Freedom House, are already here. They would issue distorted reports. We do not believe that is it correct for the U.S. Government to observe the elections. [end recording]

Radio Explains Breakup of Contra Talks

PA2211152089 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1206 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] The contras' stubborn attitude and lack of willingness to negotiate and comply with accords have broken up the talks on their demobilization, despite the Nicaraguan Government's flexibility the evening of 21 November.

Despite efforts made by the government in an attempt to bring about peace and reconciliation, which was going to be discussed at length in various sites, the contras again opted to continue waging war.

The Nicaraguan delegation in Washington presented a new proposal that included several conclusions and aspects previously proposed by CIAV [International Commission of Support and Verification] on 21 November to achieve peace in Nicaragua.

The contras, who have been politically and militarily defeated, but supported with weapons and financed by the United States, are not valid interlocutors before the Nicaraguan Government. However, for the sake of peace, it was accepted to hold talks with them on various occasions.

The proposal that the contra leaders rejected on 21 November included a suspension of military operations, opening of routes to allow them to return from Honduran camps, on-site verification, visit of a contra delegation to Nicaragua, and even the possibility of registering for the elections.

Convinced of their defeat, the contras accepted Nicaragua's proposal to hold talks for the sake of peace. After several attempts to avoid it, they participated in talks, without results, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; San Jose, Costa Rica; Sapoa; and Managua.

[Words indistinct] the demobilization proposal presented on 21 November by Vice Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco was not accepted in stubbornly refusing to accept the Tela agreements signed by the Central American presidents. The contras never represented a real threat to the revolutionary power and its government, even though they had the support of the United States. The determination to achieve a firm and lasting peace compelled Nicaragua to give the contras one more opportunity for a reconciliation.

Taking advantage of the government's unilateral cease-fire, the small contra groups murdered and attacked the civilian population in the mountains without ever being punished. In this way, they displayed their warmongering, violent, and fanatic support for the UNO [National Opposition Union]. The contras' sabotage attitude in the negotiations was directly supported by the U.S. Government, which does not respect the Central American agreements. The Honduran Government also shares the responsibility for the very existence and presence of the contras in their territory. For 10 years, Honduras has allowed the contras to use its territory as a base of operations for aggression against Nicaragua, and it is not collaborating in the demobilization of the contras.

Following the failure to achieve peace through talks with the contras, the Nicaraguan Government has announced that it will call for an urgent meeting of the Central American presidents to decide on how to demobilize the contras.

Politicians on Contras' Withdrawal From Talks

PA2311234389 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1940 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Local politicians issued various statements today criticizing the counterrevolutionaries' decision to withdraw indefinitely from the dialogue being held in Washington with the Sandinist government. The interruption occurred today when Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] representatives rejected a third even more flexible proposal from Nicaragua allowing the demobilization, location, or relocation of the anti-Sandinist bands.

Vice President Sergio Ramirez said that the Central American presidents have an obligation to disarm the contras in accordance with the agreements signed in Tela, Honduras. Eduardo Coronado of the Independent Liberal Party for National Unity, PLIUN, attributed the contras' withdrawal from the talks at the OAS headquarters to the U.S. Government's political decision to keep that irregular force alive until after the February 1990 elections. The opposition leader termed the government's decision to reactivate its lawsuit against Honduras at the International Court of Justice at The Hague as a legitimate measure.

Contras' Increasing Incursions Reported

PA2311152489 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1208 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] The contra leaders have ordered new incursions of better armed and equipped men from Honduras into Nicaragua. The contra leaders knew that their boss will sabotage the Nicaraguan Government's peace efforts.

After breaking the demobilization dialogue, the contras have sent new contingents of armed UNO [National Opposition Union] activists through northern Wanblan, Region 6. These contras carried out a fruitless attack on Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops in the area.

The contra actions include the use of modern surface-to-air missiles provided by the United States. The pilots of the Nicaraguan helicopters dodged the missiles during the attacks.

The contra movement has decided not to send the armed contras, who are threatening the Nicaraguan civilian population, back to their camps in Honduras. On the contrary, with these new incursions the contra movement wants to increase the number of men and weapons in Nicaragua.

Contra Communique: Sandinists 'Intransigent'

PA2411052489 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 0357 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Nicaraguan Resistance Army Staff Communique No 8 issued at the General Headquarters of the Nicaraguan Resistance Army on 21 November; place not given]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Resistance Army Staff addresses the Nicaraguan people, international organizations, the International Human Rights Commission, Americas Watch, and the Central American presidents:

1. The Nicaraguan Resistance Army Staff views the Sandinist government's lack of will to create a climate of trust suitable for a demobilization in line with the Tela, Honduras, agreement as intransgient.

2. The Sandinist Army has decided to maintain a strong military offensive in our commandoes operating areas. This is made evident by the presence of the Sandinist military bases in Guayabo, Timuli, San Felipe, Santo Tomas, and San Pedro Lobago.

Battalions 523, Ramon Raudales, and Ricardo Cruz Arguello are operating in those areas, and the 52d Brigade is operating in Chontales Department.

3. Bitter pursuit of the commandos of liberty is being conducted with the support of helicopters, tanks, heavy artillery, and rockets in areas of Jinotega, Matagalpa, Chontales, and northern and southern Zelaya, endangering the lives of the civilian population in those sectors.

4. This warmongering repression and persecution, as well as an attitude favoring death, is blocking all the peaceful efforts that our commission has been patriotically making with the Sandinists at the OAS to produce a climate of peace, which is drifting away because of the Sandinist regime's military fanaticism.

General Headquarters of the Nicaraguan Resistance Army, 21 November 1989.

The Staff

Chamorro Appoints Alfredo Cesar 'Main Adviser'

PA2211140689 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Text] Dona Violeta de Chamorro, presidential candidate for the National Opposition Union [UNO], at a private [as heard] news conference has announced the appointment of Alfredo Cesar as the main adviser for her candidacy. Dona Violeta told national and foreign journalists that she will continue to build a team of advisers made up of people who want to work for freedom. When asked if this personal decision will affect the decisions of the political council of the anti-Sandinist coalition, Dona Violeta said categorically: I am the boss.

[Begin recording] [Chamorro] This meeting is to inform you that seeing that Alfredo Cesar has some time, I have asked him to work closely with me to head a group of advisers I want to form to work as a Nicaraguan entity. He will be one of my advisers, rather he is going to be my main adviser and will look for all Nicaraguans of goodwill who want to help rebuild our country as soon as possible. We need businessmen, workers, economists—Nicaraguans from all classes, from different parts of the country. Those in exile abroad who want to come and work are also needed. What we need is the desire to work to rebuild the country with love and fraternity. This is something that cannot be destroyed, because my idea was reconciliation, love, and pardon when I accepted forming part of the UNO and its 14 political parties. I also wanted to bring this about quickly, and we have 97 days to go. I am counting them day-by-day.

In those 97 days we must serve as an example to the world. Following my recent trip, I have come to realize all our support. I believe you do not truly realize how much support we have. This is not just me saying so, the support is truly there. Therefore, we must work quickly to turn Nicaragua on 25 February into a true democracy. That is why I insist and repeat to you why I chose Alfredo—he is a good friend of mine, going way back before we both formed part of the goverment junta; I knew him from before then; he is younger though and is now married to Silvia, who is like my daughter. Therefore, we are going to begin looking for economists, workers, businessmen, doctors—all the people we need. For what? So that we can have a great force of people working on different things That is why I have invited you, so you would know of Alfredo Cesar's appointment.

[Reporter] Mr. Cesar, how do you see things?

[Cesar] I have told Dona Violeta how honored I feel accepting this appointment as her main adviser. I will immediately begin work on what she has informed me. I am to build up a team of advisers covering all sectors. Dona Violeta wishes them to represent all the national sectors. This means they are to come from the business sector, workers, outstanding economists, lawyers, and doctors. She also wants them to be Nicaraguans who are either here or abroad. As you all know, a lot of talent was forced to emigrate from Nicaragua because of the difficult conditions, and this is the time for them to return to integrate them for the future. Once this group of advisers is working, we will work out for Dona Violeta the structures and plans for a government of national salvation so that once she wins the elections in February, these plans can be guaranteed....

[Chamorro, interrupting] [Words indistinct]

[Cesar] ....once her triumph is confirmed, then we shall be able to guarantee that the UNO government plan worked out in June may be truly implemented. Dona Violeta wants these promised government plans to be guaranteed for the people of Nicaragua. These plans are very well drafted, and I feel very honored. I thank Dona Violeta for the appointment, and from this moment on I will give this task all I have. I would say it is a task based on plans that will follow the triumph of reaffirmation for 25 February.

[Reporter] Dona Violeta, do you not fear that Mr. Cesar's appoinment as main adviser might be interpreted as an open defiance of the UNO political campaign committee decision to expell him?

[Chamorro] There is no disagreement, and I am the boss.

UNO Politicians React

PA2311044589

[Editorial Report] Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 2010 GMT on 22 November broadcasts a 17-minute report that includes recorded statements by National Opposition Union (UNO) politicians reacting to the appointment by UNO presidential candidate Violeta Barrios Chamorro of former counterrevolutionary leader Alfredo Cesar as her main adviser.

The announcer notes that Communist Party of Nicaragua leader Eli Altamirano, unable to hide his disgust over Cesar's new post, told Radio Sandino that "once UNO becomes the government, UNO's political council will become the government's council and there will be no other door." In a recorded interview, Altamirano comments on Cesar by saying: "I agree that Cesar participated in the counterrevolution, but as a member of the Social Democratic Party he has his rights and he can make suggestions as a member of that party." Altamirano responds negatively to a question by the interviewer on whether or not UNO has received financing from the United States.

The announcer reports that Silviano Matamoros, president of the National Conservative Party, did not attach much importance to Cesar's new post. Matamoros says in a recorded statement that advisers only "provide ideas" for election campaigns.

The announcer points out that UNO's press manager Luis Sanchez made evident the "growing disagreement within UNO" over the appointment of Cesar as Violeta Barrios' main campaign adviser by noting, according to

the announcer, that Cesar may make decisions independently from the UNO Political Committee only when dealing with unimportant issues. In this regard, Sanchez says: "Important political decisions at the highest level have to be discussed. For example, if Violeta's team of advisers, which is headed by Cesar, proposes forming a cabinet, then this—which is important—would have to be decided by the Political Council. However, if the team of advisers proposes that Violeta discuss a particular national or international issue during a speech, this is unimportant and the political council does not have to be concerned with that."

Gustavo Tablada, member of the UNO Political Committee, says in this regard: "Violeta's appointment of Alfredo Cesar as her personal adviser is a strictly personal decision, and we do not have to meddle with that. It does not affect UNO at all."

UNO Vice Presidential Candidate Virgilio Godoy has said that Violeta Barrios' appointment of Alfredo Cesar "is a result of recommendations she received during her 2-week-long tour through Western Europe and the United States, so that it is not only a single person who will be considering all the issues that emerge during a campaign."

PPSC Leader Terms Cesar True Contra Leader

PA2311151589 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1244 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Alfredo Cesar, recently appointed adviser to UNO's [National Opposition Union] incongruous presidential candidate, Violeta Barrios, has been called the true chief of the counterrevolution. Carlos Garcia Caracas, leader of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], based the aforementioned statement on the letter Cesar sent [former Somozist National] Guard Enrique Bermudez. In the letter, Cesar asks Bermudez not to agree to the demobilization as established by the agreements signed by the five Central American presidents. The PPSC leader also held Harry Schlaudemann responsible for the contras' refusal to be demobilized. Schlaudemann was a U.S. observer at the peace talks and has a notorious background for being one of the U.S. diplomats who participated in the preparations for the coup against the Chilean Government of Salvador Allende.

[Begin Garcia recording] Alfredo Cesar's letter to Colonel Bermudez is another factor that confirms this thesis. The fact is that politicians in the contras [words indistinct] as is the case of Alfredo Cesar, who are surprisingly involved in the [UNO] alliance for the elections, were aware before Bermudez—who is the military chief—of what was going to happen. Since Bermudez was the military chief, then we can clearly see who is actually the chief of the contras. Alfredo Cesar's letter is like an order for the contra military chief: Do not reach any agreements because the signal is not to reach any agreements. [end recording]

Panama

More on State Council Resolution on U.S. Plan

PA2211162389 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Nov 89 p 1

[Resolution issued by the General State Council on 21 November]

[Text] The U.S. Government has publicly admitted that it has prepared and financed a so-called "Panama-Five Plan" which calls for terrorist and criminal actions against the lives of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] commander, General Staff members, and other national government personalities known for their patriotism.

Some opposition leaders have consciously served as instruments of the U.S. Government's policy of aggression against the Republic of Panama. That policy's most recent strategy is aimed at murdering Commander Noriega and other nationalist Panamanian leaders.

It is an unavoidable duty of the State Council to strongly and patriotically voice its protest in view of this new dramatic turn in the U.S. Government's aggressive policy against the Republic of Panama.

We declare that:

The Bush Administration and the main opposition leaders and their national and foreign collaborators will be held responsible for any criminal attack against Commander Manuel Antonio Noriega and other Panamanian nationalist leaders.

In view of the magnitude of the people's wrath, the clamor for vengeance that will undoubtedly spread throughout the country in the event of an attack against the commander in chief and other patriotic leaders, it will be very difficult for the Panamanian Government to answer for the security of either opposition leaders, local and foreign collaborators with the terrorist policy of the current U.S. Administration, or for the security of U.S. citizens or interests inside or outside Panamanian territory.

The Republic of Panama, exercising its natural right to legitimate defense, will demand support and political and physical solidarity from patriotic and revolutionary nations and organizations of the Third World which, like our country, are facing the violent policy of domination imposed by the U.S. Administration, which shows absolute contempt for the most elementary rules of equity and peaceful coexistence enshrined in international law, especially in the UN and OAS Charters.

To be promulgated and published.
Issued in Panama City on 21 November 1989.
Francisco Rodriguez, provisional president of the Republic.
Carlos Ozores Typaldos, provisional vice president of the Republic.
Renato Pereira, minister of government and justice.
Abelardo Carles, minister of foreign relations.

Orville K. Goodin, minister of finance and treasury.
Juan Bosco Bernal, minister of education.
Hidalgo Fung, minister of public works.
Darien Ayala Walker, minister of agriculture
Azael Purcait, minister of commerce and industries.
George Fisher, minister of labor and social welfare.
Orlando Allen, minister of health.
Arturo Diez P., minister of housing.
Jorge R. Panay Batista, minister of planning and economic policy.
Augusto Valderrama, minister of the Presidency.

Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives Meets

Calls for State of Emergency

PA2211180389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Panama's National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, formed by 510 representatives of the so-called "People's Power," today unanimously decided to declare a "general state of alert" and asked the government to declare a "state of urgency" [estado de urgencia].

The resolution by the assembly, which is meeting in the nation's capital, is aimed at facing the increasing number of incidents over the past few hours with U.S. troops who are carrying out maneuvers.

The General State Council on 21 November criticized the so-called "Panama Five" plan aimed at assassinating Panamanian "strongman" Manuel Antonio Noriega, and warned that the government cannot guarantee the safety of Panamanian opposition figures or of U.S. citizens if the general is murdered.

It is up to the executive branch to declare a "state of urgency," which would entail the suspension of constitutional guarantees.

Issues Resolution

PA2411003789 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 23 Nov 89 pp 20, 16

[Resolution issued by the Panamanian National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives in Panama City on 22 November]

[Text] Resolution No [no number as published]

By which we declare a state of general alert and ask the Executive Branch to declare a state of national emergency throughout the Republic of Panama.

The Panamanian National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, using its legal power, and whereas:

The population knows that the U.S. Government aggression against Panama has increased significantly and that there is unquestionable evidence that there is a desire to implement a plan aimed at attacking our country's security. The people know that the plan will be carried out through an armed intervention and the capture and assassination of Commander Manuel Antonio Noriega, leader of our national liberation process. There is a direct and secret war against Panama for which the U.S. Government has approved $3 million for overthrowing our new republic. To consolidate that plan, the U.S. Government has approved the withdrawal of all U.S. civilians from the bases so that they are not affected in case of a U.S. military intervention.

The aggression has worsened through the low-intensity, psychological war and the discovery of a clandestine radio and television network operated from the U.S. bases in Panama with the intention of creating chaos and promoting disinformation among the Panamanian population.

It is unacceptable for the U.S. Government to want to impose a solution of force on the Panamanian people and government, especially if that solution will affect domestic problems.

The U.S. Government's basic intention is to turn Panama into a docile country, into a country subjected to its mandate. The United States wants to use Panama to maintain its hegemonic interests in our country, Latin America, and the world.

The above factors force this honorable National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to adopt measures inherent to its functions so that these measures will agree with the patriotic role that this assembly must play at this historic time. Thus this assembly resolves:

1. To declare a state of general alert throughout the country and to urge the Panama Defense Forces, Dignity Battalions, and CODEPADI [Committee for the Defense of the Fatherland and Dignity] members and all the forces supporting the process of national liberation to maintain a vigilant and militant attitude to safeguard and defend the homeland's dignity and integrity;

2. To ask the Executive Branch to declare a state of national emergency based on the provisions of Article 51 of the Constitution;

3. To report again to the international community the U.S. Government's systematic aggression against our country;

4. To send a copy of this resolution to the diplomatic missions accredited in Panama and to the local and foreign media.

Be it promulgated and published.

Issued in Panama City on 22 November 1989

[Signed] Fermin Herrera, president

Omar Pedreschi Melgar, honorary secretary general

Noriega Appointed National Coordinator

PA2211220689 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2033 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Resolution of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives—read by secretary of National Assembly]

[Text] Legislative Act No. 2 by which the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives elects its coordinator.

The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, in use of its legal powers and considering that through Agreement No 6 of 9 November 1989 the General Council of State reestablished the structure of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and decreed its functions, that Agreement No 6 of 9 November 1989 establishes that the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives will elect someone, but not one of its members, as a national coordinator who will carry out the functions that the Assembly shall assign and who will be empowered to convoke the Assembly to special sessions to discuss matters of urgent interest to the country, and that it is imperative to adopt political decisions that will guarantee the permanency of the Republic and national sovereignty,

Therefore decrees one and only article: to elect General Manuel Antonio Noriega Moreno as national coordinator of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives.

Noriega Delivers Speech

PA2211224689 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2123 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Speech by General Manuel Antonio Noriega closing the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives session at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City—live]

[Text] Mr President of the Assembly of the People's Power; all the 510 People's Power representatives who are present here; Mr Vice President Dr. Carlos Ozores; Carlos Duque; Mssrs Ministers; and guests of the government:

Today we have taken another historic step in the struggle for national liberation. Here is the genuine presence of the People's Power that has parliamentary functions, and here is the worth that each of you hold as you represent all the geographic regions of Panama.

It is an honor for me to have been appointed by you as coordinator for the specific work [applause] that the communities you represent demand. To you, the leaders of this popular movement that exists in all parts of Panama, I say: We will maintain this working team, and we will improve the methods established in the constitutive document of this assembly to carry out the work that the communities demand and to turn projects into reality, based on the capabilities of the state.

We want you to maintain this dynamism, to be the true representatives of the concerns of your communities. We hope that by 14 December the Assembly will have more powers—based on the internal regulations you have just approved and on the coordination you will establish with the technical boards, the mayors, and the governors. It was very important to define what your work scope is while acting in coordination with the offices of mayors, municipal treasury offices, and the representatives of the comptroller's office, because this way you know that the People's Power has autonomy and its own leadership to work for the people. [applause]

In this framework, the People's Power equally supports the offices of mayors and governors, technical boards, and the economic department of the comptroller's office. There cannot be any political supremacy. There must be political coordination at the national level among all the heads of the municipal governments and the honorable representatives.

We hope that between now and 14 December we will have secured more community experience and will have set for ourselves greater goals, so we will be able to write in Panama's history that 1989 was the year when the People's Power was rescued to move on to true national liberation. [applause]

Resolution on U.S. 'Plan'

PA2311002389 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2058 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Resolution issued by the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives at the Atlapa Center in Panama City on 22 November—read by Representative Yolanda de Hernandez]

[Text] The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, exercising its legal powers and considering:

That the U.S. Government has publicly admitted that it has drawn up and financed a so-called Panama Plan Five for terrorist and criminal actions against the life of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] commander in chief, members of the General Staff, and other patriotic national government figures, and

That opposition leaders Guillermo Endara, Ricardo Arias Calderon, and Guillermo Ford have served as conscious tools of the U.S. Government's policy of aggression against the Republic of Panama, of which the most recent strategy is the assassination of Commander Noriega and other Panamanian nationalist leaders:

It is an unavoidable duty of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to come out with full patriotic vigor against this new, dramatic turn in the U.S. Government's policy of aggression against the Republic of Panama.

It is resolved:

To hold the administration of President Bush, the aforementioned Messrs Endara, Arias Calderon, and Ford, and also their local and foreign collaborators, responsible for any criminal attack against Commander Noriega and other Panamanian leaders.

In view of the magnitude of the people's wrath and the clamor for revenge that will undoubtedly spread through the nation in the event of an attack against the commander in chief or other patriotic leaders, it will be very difficult for the Panamanian Government to answer for the safety of Guillermo Endara, Ricardo Arias Calderon, Guillermo Ford, and other local and foreign collaborators with the terrorist policy of the current U.S. Administration, nor will it be able to answer for the safety of U.S. citizens or interests inside or outside the Panamanian territory.

The Republic of Panama, exercising its natural right to legitimate defense, will demand support as well as political and physical solidarity from the patriotic and revolutionary organizations of the Third World, which, like our country, are confronting the violent policy of domination which the U.S. Administration imposes on them with complete disregard for the most elementary rules of equity and peaceful coexistence enshrined in international laws, and most particularly in the UN and the OAS Charters.

Supports Salvadoran Rebels

PA2311013789 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Resolution issued by National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives in Panama City on 22 November—read by Assembly Secretary Omar Pedreschi]

[Text] The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, exercising its legal powers and considering:

That the Salvadoran people are enduring a brutal violation of their most elementary rights by Alfredo Cristiani's administration,

That the U.S. Government is openly intervening to support the Salvadoran Government's actions against its people,

That the most reactionary sectors of the Salvadoran society along with the death squads are sowing chaos and murder amid a conniving silence by governments in the region,

That, although they are experiencing anguishing times the Salvadoran people have always shown solidarity with the struggle of the Panamanian people, and

That U.S. imperialism wants to repeat in Panama the drama which the Salvadoran nation is enduring,

It is resolved:

1. To express solidarity with the embattled and brave Salvadoran people at this time of struggle and sorrow because they are defending the integrity of their homeland,

2. To express our utmost condemnation of the criminal attitude of the Salvadoran Government and the murderous forces which are acting in Farabundo Marti's homeland,

3. To condemn the conniving silence of the governments in the region which style themselves as defenders of democracy and human rights,

4. To express our strong rejection of the U.S. Government's military and economic intervention in the Salvadoran conflict,

5. To make a fraternal appeal to the Salvadoran people to find a solution to their political problem in a climate of brotherhood and social justice, and

6. To send a copy of this resolution to the media.

Further on Meeting, Resolutions

PA2311042389 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2345 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] As duly planned, the 510 corregimiento representatives met at 1100 today for the first time at the Atlapa Convention Center to discuss administrative issues and make plans for their next meeting on 14 December.

Today's meeting resulted from Executive Branch Decree 81, which established the extraordinary meeting so that the corregimiento representatives as a unit can execute the functions assigned to the legislative branch by the Republic of Panama's political constitution.

After approving the order of the day and declaring the installation session open, the assembly of 510 corregimiento representatives elected and swore in a board of directors chosen from the sole ticket proposed. Los Santos Province Representative Fermin Herrera was elected president, and the vice presidents are Raul Fernandez for Bocas del Toro, Victorio Rodriguez for Cocle, Martin Ceballos for Colon, Leidis de Batista for Chiriqui, Yolanda Hernandez for Darien, Ramon Saavedra for Herrera, Victoria de Robolt for Panama, Jose Rodriguez for Veraguas, and Urbano Gonzalez for San Blas. Omar Pedreschi was designated as secretary ad honorem.

At this plenum it was also announced that a provisional internal regulation would be adopted to allow the election of the Board of Directors of the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and the approval of other draft resolutions that are important to national life.

The representatives proposed and approved a general state of alert, and requested that the executive branch's plenum declare a state of national emergency.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker, in progress] ...and to urge the members of the Panama Defense

Forces [FDP], Dignity Battalions, CODEPADI [Committee for the Defense of the Fatherland and Dignity], and forces that support the national liberation process to maintain a vigilant and militant attitude to safeguard and defend the fatherland's integrity and dignity.

2. To request that the executive branch declare a national emergency based upon Article 51 of the Republic of Panama's political Constitution.

3. To once again inform the international community of the aggressions which the U.S. Government has systematically perpetrated against our country.

4. To send a copy of this resolution to the diplomatic missions accredited in our country and to the national and international media. [end recording]

The first extraordinary session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives concluded this afternoon with the approval of three resolutions, one of which creates the new organization called Committee for Popular Defense [Comite de Defensa Popular, CODEPO], which will counter the imperialist aggression, and Legislative Act No. 2 whereby General Manuel Antonio Noriega is elected coordinator of the National Assembly.

In two other resolutions the corregimiento representatives approved a declaration of general alert throughout the nation, requested that the executive branch declare a national state of emergency, and called for support for the designation of Tomas Altamirano Duque as Panama Canal administrator as of 1 January 1990.

In the resolution whereby the CODEPO was created, a serious warning is made to President Bush to the effect that any instigator who attacks the physical integrity of people's power coordinator Gen Noriega will meet with an increasingly intense response. Likewise, it was agreed that the assembly will coordinate with Commander Noriega and the FDP for the CODEPO to receive training and prepare the necessary logistics to allow them to return, blow for blow, every form of aggression.

The main topic at the evening session was the presence of Gen Noriega and PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] President Carlos Duque Jaen, who arrived for the closing event. Once again Noriega and Duque were invited to the extraordinary session on 14 December.

Ozores Comments on Possible State of Emergency

PA2311030689 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Provisional Vice President Carlos Ozores has stressed that the state of general alert proposed by the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives does not necessarily imply the adoption of new measures by the executive branch. He discussed U.S.-Panama relations first.

[Begin recording] [Ozores, in progress]... and I think that the intention behind these U.S. actions is to intimidate nationalist Panamanians. Perhaps the intention is also to lead a Panamanian—any military man or civilian—to engage in a provocation to have an excuse to take more drastic actions. I think that so far the Panamanian people have shown prudence and that what we must do is avoid causing a confrontation and giving them the excuse which I think they are looking for.

[Reporter] What would the declaration of a state of national emergency like the one requested by the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives entail?

[Ozores] The declaration of a state of crisis, state of war, or state of emergency merely involves using a term. What is important in this regard is that all Panamanians must realize that because of the U.S. aggression and threat of military intervention we are not living in the kind of normal climate we would want and other countries have. We have always expressed a desire to maintain cordial relations of mutual respect, not relations of subservience, with the United States. Therefore, if a state of emergency is declared, we would simply be reflecting a reality that has existed for a long time.

[Reporter] Mr Vice President, what is your opinion of General Noriega's eventual appointment as head of government?

[Ozores] Well, I would not like to say anything in advance. This request is being made by the Democratic Revolutionary Party's rank and file and also at the level of corregimiento representatives. They have the right to do so. I would not like to make a statement in advance, but if it happens I think it would fall within the Assembly's powers. [end recording]

Colombian Caught Placing Bomb at Base Theater

PA2311041589 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 0314 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] A Colombian citizen was captured by the U.S. Secret Service in Panama after he placed a bomb in a movie theater at one of the U.S. Southern Command's military bases.

Apparently, the bomb was supposed to have gone off when the movie theater was showing one of its nightly movies.

According to Radio Impacto sources, the individual confessed that the Dignity Battalions, headed by Benjamin Colamarco and following Noriega's orders, are ready to begin a campaign of terror at U.S. bases.

Committee Threatens Retribution for Noriega

PA2311032389 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Nov 89 p 3

[Communique No 5 issued by the Committee for the Defense of the Fatherland and Dignity, CODEPADI, of the Finance and Treasury Ministry]

[Text] Communique No 5:

Whereas:

1. The aggressive, arrogant, and interventionist U.S. Armed Forces have increased their escalation of terror against the Panamanian people and government, vainly trying to annul our collective determination of perfecting the Panamanian national state, without colonialist stakes stuck in our country's heart.

2. As part of their sinister war plans, today, in open and brazen violation of the Canal Treaties, they once again violated our sacred national territory by taking over reverted areas, falsely claiming they are conducting exercises. These exercises have not been authorized by, much less coordinated with, the Panama Defense Forces.

3. This absurd and illegal occupation of Panamanian areas also violates sacred principles of international law that rule the conduct of and relations between sovereign countries.

4. The occupation of our sovereign territory by U.S. military components of the illegal and arbitrary Southern Command is part of the announced Panama-5 Plan aimed at kidnapping or murdering our nationalist leader General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

It is resolved:

1. To denounce before the progressive citizens of the world one more act of state terrorism by the United States against our country, aimed at annulling the decolonization deadline set in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

2. To warn the fascist government at the White House and its local henchmen that we will apply the law of retaliation, "an eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth," if Commander Noriega is harmed in any way, physically or morally.

3. To close ranks with our strategic allies, the Defense Forces, the Dignity Battalions, the institutional CODEPADI's, and all the nationalist sectors of the Republic, to repel the invader and to ratify, with our lives if necessary, our united determination to perfect national independence and start the year 2000 without offensive colonialist stakes stuck in the heart of the fatherland.

Not one step backward; our lives for Panama.

Panama City 20 November 1989.

Foreign Minister on Elections, U.S. Aggression

PA2411031789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2040 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Madrid, 23 Nov (EFE)— Panamanian Foreign Minister Leonardo Kam, who arrived in Madrid to attend a meeting with the Panamanian ambassadors to Europe, said today that elections will be held in his country when "the U.S. aggression stops."

"One of the essential conditions for holding elections in Panama is for the U.S. aggression to stop. I can assure you that we will have free and honest elections as soon as the aggression stops," Kam said during a talk show on Spain's Radio Nacional.

Kam, who will meet on 24 November with Luis Yanez, Spanish deputy secretary of state for international cooperation, was asked if General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panama Defense Forces, might be appointed head of state.

"Gen Noriega's roots within the people's government are deep. Many Panamanians have possibly thought about that option, but that possibility has not been discussed as a political solution," the Panamanian minister answered.

Later on Kam referred to the economic repercussions of the "U.S. aggression." "The United States must return all of Panama's funds frozen in U.S. banks. The United States must return everything it has withheld concerning the annuities for using the canal; and it must lift all the restrictions imposed on U.S. companies operating in Panama so that they may pay the taxes owed to the Panamanian Government," the foreign minister emphasized.

Incidents With U.S in Arraijan, Chorrera

PA2211184589 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1745 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] This is Jose del C. Murillo bringing you a report from the western part of Panama Province. This sector has once again risen up to counter the aggression by the U.S. soldiers who want to use our territory and traverse this region at free will. This situation is offensive to the people of this western part of Panama Province.

The Panamanian people took to the streets in both La Chorrera and in Arraijan. At the entrance to La Chorrera, the people hoisted the flag and remained there to resist the aggressive attitude of the North Americans.

In Arraijan, the people took to the streets to reject the Yankee soldiers traversing the area. The people would not allow them to go through. We were able to see the armored personnel carriers, manned by 12 soldiers each, going through this area: numbers D-16, D-05, D-13, D-06, D-11, D-14, D-02, D-04, D-01, D-34, D-31, D-32, as well as the [word indistinct] numbers 260 and 261. These vehicles—which were being used by U.S. soldiers on territory outside the military bases located on the banks of the canal—were fully armed. Reconaissance and Cobra helicopters also overflew the area, trying to intimidate the people by flying low overhead. A T-37 fighter plane, with an air-to-air-to-ground [as heard] missile launcher, also flew over the canal banks, threatening the people.

We are also able to report that in Arraijan the soldiers with their combat gear and heavy personnel carriers damaged the road that leads to the community of Nuevo Chorrillo as well as the bridge that leads to this sector. In

Arraijan, without showing any concern for the fact that the Panamanian people do not want them and were rejecting them, they ran the armored personnel carriers into the vehicles of the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification], damaging vehicles numbers 1808, 1512, and 1599. In addition, completely disregarding the safety of the people present, the U.S. soldiers carried out an aggression against the authorities and seriously injured Corrigiemento Represenatitive of Vista Alegre Lianelva Rodriguez. The pertinent complaint is already being filed and this new aggression—by the United States against Panama this morning in the western part of Panama Province—will be criticized internationally.

U.S. Activities in 'Unauthorized Areas' Protested

PA2411002189 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2259 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Communique issued by General Command of the Defense and Security Commission of Panama Defense Forces; date and place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] The General Command of the Panama Defense Forces' [FDP] Defense and Security Commission reports to the country that the U.S. forces stationed on the military bases in the canal area have been constantly carrying out operations, exercises, and land, air, and naval movements in areas not authorized by the Torrijos-Carter treaties with the clear intention of seizing areas which have been geographically restricted from them and remaining in them beyond the year 2000. To this end, the U.S. forces have improved their military installations, expanded the runway at Howard Air Force Base, and built roads without due authorization from the Republic of Panama.

We feel it is a basic duty for us to warn our citizens not to allow themselves to be caught unaware by the U.S. Army whose operations have never been coordinated with and much less authorized by any official of the Republic of Panama. These activities involve intimidation, threats, and harassment against the Panamanian population and fall within the parameters of terrorism.

Panamanian citizens are vilely being subjected to the U.S. arrogance, particularly the humble towns near military forts. Such is the case of Arraijan, Bique, Santa Clara, Huile, Nuevo Emperador, and La Chorrera. In Veracruz, children and youths have been affected in their schools and men and women are facing serious labor and health problems, all of which result from the discriminatory measures regarding access to the Howard Road which, as stipulated by the treaty, is a mandatory free passage for Veracruz residents.

Retaliation Threatened Against Opposition

PA2311185789 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Nov 89 p 4

["By the Way" column, by Justo Arroyo]

[Text] They call it retaliation.

The Panamanian opposition, following orders from Washington, believes in the strategy of praising everything the United States does. Therefore, it has said nothing regarding the gringo troops that violate our territory and regarding Bush's refusal to accept the canal administrator proposed by Panama.

The Panamanian opposition, incapable of reaching power by itself, hopes and trusts that the United States will lead it to the Palace of the Herons [presidential palace], following the violent changes announced by the CIA at the top of its lungs.

Under the disguise of "pacifists" and "civics," the very violent and warmongering Panamanian opposition followers are trying to get away with it by averting their eyes from the threats, attacks, and violations committed by the gringos, as if the whole affair were just between the United States and the Panamanian Government. All they have done is watch us fight the Yankees, while they shield themselves behind their communiques, mistakenly thinking we will make a distinction between the gringos and them.

Nothing is further from the truth. We have you in our minds, gentlemen from the opposition. We remember you. We observe you. You cannot fool us. We can see you behind every gringo action. We can see you behind every tank, behind every soldier, and behind every traitor.

There is a national current that will not make a distinction between another attack against the general and the forces that are laying low and promoting and encouraging such an attack. If the opposition is the first to rejoice when the general is harmed, it should also be prepared to have that smile freeze on its face.

We have said it a thousand times, but neither Bush, the opposition, Thurman, nor Cisneros understand it: If something happens to the general or if there is a violent change to the government structure, the problems of the gringos and of the opposition WILL JUST BE STARTING. It is not the other way around, as James Baker foolishly said at the OAS, where he said "they would be over."

The Panamanian opposition should be prepared for its own wooden pajamas [casket], because if it thinks it is going to celebrate the general's assassination with white handkerchiefs and motorcades on 50th Street, it is wrong. Only skulls smile underground.

Defense Force Elite Unit Marches, U.S. Watches

PA2311234889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2120 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 23 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—An elite Panama Defense Force [FDP] unit today marched several kilometers along the banks of the canal under the strict surveillance of the U.S. Air Force helicopters.

The maneuver is part of the "An Eye for An Eye and A Tooth for a Tooth" operation in which the Panamanian military as well as militia elements are participating. Its objective is to be ready to respond to an eventual kidnapping or assassination of General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Some 60 soldiers from the Battalion 2000, in combat gear and accompanied by hundreds of militiamen and other Panamanian citizens participated in the march around one of the U.S. military bases on the banks of the Panama Canal.

Soldiers from an airborne assault company of the Battalion 2000 were transported by Panamanian Air Force helicopters from their bases to a hill near the canal as U.S. military forces watched the operation.

The Battalion 2000 is an elite Panamanian unit created 5 years ago to defend the canal. Its 3 October intervention to free General Noriega from a group of rebel officers was a decisive factor in securing his release.

According to Battalion 2000 commander Captain Jose Gomez, the exercise took place in a "white" area, that is, in an area under exclusive Panamanian jurisdiction.

Captain Gomez explained that today's military exercise was coordinated with the U.S. Army stationed in Panama "to avoid any friction that could justify an armed action" by the United States.

PRD's Duque on Party Reorganization, Treaty

PA2411033689 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2332 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Interview with Democratic Revolutionary Party President Carlos Duque Jaen by unidentified reporters on 23 November, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Duque] A report was presented on party activities over the last few weeks. This included a report from the delegation that visited South American and Caribbean countries. We also discussed the party's reorganization and mobilization. These were the main topics discussed.

[Reporter] What are the salient features of the party's reorganization?

[Duque] We want to bring the party cadres up-to-date, organize the biographic data on each party member, and issue new party membership cards.

[Reporter] Has the PRD taken an official stand on the latest incidents that have transpired with U.S. troops? You were there, can we have your opinion?

[Duque] A party commission is drafting a protest resolution, a resolution supporting General Manuel Antonio Noriega's work. Regarding the activities of U.S. troops who are illegally established in Panama, I must say that the United States is openly violating the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the letter and spirit of the treaties, by demonstrating their arrogance, which leaves much to be desired from the army of one of the world's most powerful countries.

Maj Rodriguez Protests Vehicle Searches

PA2411033889 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2325 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Major Ruben Rodriguez, acting co-chairman of the Panama Defense Forces Joint Committee, has sent Lieutenant Colonel Robert Perry, his U.S. counterpart, a protest note for what he described as deliberate and excessive measures taken by the U.S. Army on the highway connecting Howard Air Force Base and Veracruz. In the note, Maj Rodriguez said that the U.S. forces stationed at Howard have been escorting all cars going into and leaving Veracruz with armed Hummer vehicles. The measure results in long delays and lines of vehicles and endangers the local residents. Schoolchildren, men, and women must get up earlier to get to school and their jobs on time. Older men cannot keep their appointments with doctors. Perhaps the most serious consequence is that fuel trucks have decreased the frequency of their deliveries to avoid these delays.

Maj Rodriguez also protested to Lt Col Perry about the illegal and arbitrary searches of Panamanian vehicles by U.S. forces. Rodriguez described the action as discriminatory because the vehicles of U.S. personnel are expedited. Finally, the Panamanian officer demanded the immediate cessation of this harassment against the Panamanian population before U.S. interests are harmed.

'Execution' List Reportedly Being Expanded

PA2211155789 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 Nov 89 p 5

[From the "Scoops" column]

[Text] The list of those who will be executed for collaborating with the Bush Administration in the death threats against the government's nationalist leaders is being expanded. The CPE [Specialized People's Commandos] last night reported that the expanded list includes the names of those who are daily conspiring in the coffee shops on Via Argentina.

Names of 'Progringo' Collaborators To Be Released

PA2211203089 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 Nov 89 p 5

[From "The Confidential Tip" column, by Ernesto Quijada Diaz]

[Text] Don't look now, but in a few days the first lists of names of "progringo collaborators," on the state payroll will be released. There will be names of persons who fail to heed the call of the fatherland. These are the first ones who will fall if anything should happen, even if it is an accident, to General Noriega. Be alert.

Opposition: State Council Sponsors Terrorism

PA2411001589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2250 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 23 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—The Panamanian opposition today accused the State Council of sponsoring "state terrorism" by holding opposition leaders responsible for the eventual elimination of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, who is also a member of the State Council.

The State Council reported the existence of an alleged plan to eliminate Noriega on 21 November, and warned that the assassination of Panama's "strongman" would provoke "clamors of vengeance" against opposition leaders and U.S. citizens.

Noriega's opponents said that the State Council "adduces the hate sponsored by the regime, and itself, in its attempt to justify the equivalent of a state terrorism proclamation."

The State Council's declaration "is part of an evil propaganda campaign which progovernment groups unleashed some time ago against the democratic opposition," the document signed by Guillermo Endara, Ricardo Arias, and Guillermo Ford reads.

The opposition leaders' communique also issues an "urgent" appeal to the EEC and the OAS, to take the necessary steps for the "immediate" democratization and respect for human rights in the country.

The Panamanian Defense Forces began operation "An Eye For an Eye and a Tooth for a Tooth," this week, with the mobilization of its forces and militia members—with the intention of making whoever attacks Panama's strong man "pay dearly" for his action.

According to the opposition, "the campaign has reached extreme levels of exacerbation, including assassination threats."

"The assassination or disapppearance of any opposition leader will be the sole and exclusive responsibility of General Noriega, who has all the power, and each one of the State Council members," the opposition leaders emphasized.

Endara Seeks 'Refuge' at Vatican Embassy

PA2211201889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1550 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Due to the threats made by the regime and the arrest of several of his collaborators, Guillermo Endara, the top leader of the Panamanian opposition, has taken refuge in the Apostolic Nunciature.

For the past 2 nights Endara has slept in the Nunciature, which is being discreetly watched by members of the military intelligence services.

Sources close to the opposition leader have told ACAN-EFE that Endara decided to seek refuge in the Vatican's embassy on the night of 19 November after his secretary, Miguel Batista, and one of his top aides, Ivan Mojica, were arrested.

Last night several other leading opposition figures did not spend the evening at home, although—for the time being—none of them have decided to seek refuge in an embassy.

All opposition leaders contacted today expressed "extreme concern" over the decision taken yesterday by the General State Council to blame "the top opposition leaders" for "any criminal attack" on General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Today the regime's newspapers carried full page accounts of the General State Council's decision, saying that if Noriega is attacked "the people's rage and their cries for vengeance will reverberate throughout the country." In its resolution, the top government organ said that "it would be very difficult for the Government of Panama to ensure the safety of the leaders of the opposition" if Noriega is assassinated.

Endara said that military intelligence (G-2) began following him last Wednesday, "and made this increasingly more obvious," while military vehicles patrolled the area where he resides." I decided to go to the Nunciature to see what could be done about this situation," Endara said today to one of his collaborators, who informed ACAN-EFE about the conversation.

The government denounced the existence of a so-called "Panama five" plan—of which it did not provide any details—"financed by the United States" and aimed at assassinating Noriega. The warning from the top government body came a few days after the regime's newspapers revealed the existence of a list of 50 opposition figures "who will be executed" if the general is killed.

Simultaneously, the Panama Defense Forces yesterday began the "Eye for an Eye, Tooth for a Tooth" operation, involving soldiers and paramilitary forces, which is aimed at "exacting a very high cost" for any attack on Noriega.

At the beginning of the month top opposition leader Guillermo Endara was accused of "abetting crime" for having said in Costa Rica that Noriega "would leave the country only in wooden pajamas" (a coffin). Endara still has to appear before the authorities to explain what his statement meant. The authorities will then decide if the case will be taken to court.

The well-known opposition figure had already sought refuge in the Nunciature on 5 October, 2 days after a military attempt to oust Noriega failed. On that occasion Endara, who was on a hunger strike, stayed in the Nunciature for 4 days.

Opposition sources today charged that there has been "a heightening of the repression" in several parts of the country, where local adversaries of the regime reportedly have been threatened. The opposition said that this morning several persons discovered that the doors of their homes had been painted with the letter "T," to indicate the homes of alleged "traitors," in the town of Tonosi, Province of Los Santos.

It also revealed that several regime opponents were not able to leave the country in the past few hours, unless they presented a specific permit to do so from the Ministry of Government and Justice.

ADOC: No Involvement in Anti-Noriega Plan

PA2411012189 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] The Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance [ADOC] has issued a communique stating that it is not involved in any U.S. operation against Panama Defense Force Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The communique, which is signed by Guillermo Endara Galimany, Ricardo Arias Calderon, and Guillermo Ford, notes that ADOC has always carried out its democratizing struggle peacefully at both the national and the international levels.

Argentina

Reportage on Parallel Dollar Exchange Rate

Menem, Rapanelli React

PY2211175489 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Despite police surveillance in the downtown area where the money exchanges operate, the dollar exchange rate continued to rise today until it reached 1,050 australes. Meanwhile, the government reaffirmed its economic policy and its support for the Economy Ministry.

The volume of operations on the stock exchange was twice that of yesterday, and the price of leading stocks increased by 7.2 percent. Interest rates on deposits fluctuated between 7 and 9 percent a month, and interest rates for loans fluctuated between 9 and 9.5 percent.

President Menem reiterated today that the government will not compete with the money speculators and reasserted that the dollar is overvalued. In turn, Economy Minister Nestor Rapanelli suspended his trip to Spain to monitor the country's economic situation.

Argentina has received a credit of $100 million from Spain. The Santander Bank granted this credit to finance 85 percent of the value of Argentine imports from Spain.

Central Bank President Views

PY2211210089 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Central Bank President Javier Gonzalez Fraga was asked about the rising dollar. He said that he does not subscribe to the conspiracy theory. He added: I believe that it should be recognized that there are differences among Economy Minister Nestor Rapanelli, the Bunge and Born group, and some industrial moguls. Because of this the corporate base of support for the government's economic policy has cracked. [Passage omitted]

Sudden Drop of Dollar Reported

PY2211202489 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] The parallel dollar rate continues to fall. In less than 1 hour, the parallel dollar has dropped nearly 200 points to stand at 920 to 930 australes. This means that some dollars are being dumped on the market.

To what can this sudden drop be attributed? It is all very confusing. It might be that some sort of pact has been reached, some sort of gentlemen's agreement, or it might be that the Central Bank has adopted some measure that has brought the parallel dollar down to a purchase price of 920 australes and a selling prices of 930 australes.

Yesterday we said that the phenomenon of the rising dollar was artificial and the price could not be maintained at higher levels. It is surprising that the price has dropped so much and so suddenly. Well, it went up suddenly also, but it took 2 days.

Perhaps the drop was brought about by signals sent from the Economy Ministry, such as the not-so veiled accusations made against money operators by important officials of the economic area; Deputy Yoma today pointed out four enterprises—three banks and the Tequinda company.

This is indeed the most important news of the day: The abrupt drop in the price of the parallel dollar.

President Appoints New Central Bank President

PY2411011489 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2344 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (TELAM)—Presidential spokesman Humberto Toledo announced tonight that Egidio Ianella was appointed new president of the Central Bank, replacing Javier Gonzalez Fraga, who resigned.

Spokesman Toledo said that Gonzalez Fraga had tendered his resignation "for personal reasons," and indicated that it is up to President Menem to decide when Ianella will assume the post.

Menem Discusses Group of Eight Meeting 2-3 Dec

PY2311210089 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Nov 89 p 8

[By special correspondent Juan Augusto Roa]

[Text] Posadas, Argentina—Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem stated here yesterday that Paraguay will be invited to join the Group of Eight, pending a decision that will be made at the Posadas meeting of the group's foreign, economy, and planning ministers on 2 - 3 December. The Group of Eight is made up of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Panama, and it was created to find solutions to the Central American conflict. Panama has been suspended since the middle of 1988.

The Argentine president stated: "Although it is true that Paraguay is not a member of the Group of Eight, it is also true that it will be invited to join this integration process, pending a decision that will be made at the next meeting."

The Argentine president made a short visit to this Argentine provincial capital after dedicating the "Yerba Mate Festival" in Apostoles, Misiones Province. Shortly before returning to the Argentine capital, President Menem gave a news conference at "Libertador General San Martin" airport. The president referred to the various aspects of integration between Argentina and Paraguay.

Regarding the waterway project, he said that there is interest. "We are working on that waterway project, not

only with Paraguay, but with the participation of Bolivia and, of course, all area countries," he said.

Regarding the Corpus project, Menem said: "It is one of the great possibilities; we are thinking about that great project, but let us first end those projects that we have started. Yacyreta is only half finished."

When asked whether the new integration process between Paraguay and Argentina will be more than mere words, he said that there are concrete projects, such as the waterway and the possibility of building a dock in Zarate, on property purchased by Paraguay. "These projects are not mere rhetoric," he said.

He added: Within the framework of Latin American integration in general, "we are thinking, in a common document, of eliminating the borders in accordance with the needs of integration, but this is not a task that can be achieved overnight."

Regarding Yacyreta, he said that the credits are arriving and that the project is still a priority. "I am proposing the realization of the original project, because some turbines have been eliminated. I think we have to include the number of turbines provided in the original plan. I think they numbered 30, and they were reduced to 20," he said.

"Yacyreta can be an answer to Argentine energy problems," he concluded.

Powerful Bomb Explodes in Church in Boulogne

PY2211125089 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1202 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] La Plata, 22 Nov (NA) — Police have reported that a very powerful bomb exploded early this morning inside the Santa Rita Church in the town of Boulogne, San Isidro County. The explosion caused considerable damage, but there were no casualties.

The explosion occurred today at 0330 [0530 GMT] inside the Santa Rita Church, at 1130 Darragueira Street, Boulogne. The explosion destroyed the church's door and caused serious damage inside, including damage to the pulpit.

Members of the explosives brigade of the Tigre Regional Unit estimate that at least 1 kg of TNT was used, based on the effects of the explosion within the temple and within a 2-block radius, in which the windows of several buildings were broken.

Police have no clues as to the motive of the bombing or to who could have perpetrated it. San Isidro Federal Judge Alberto Piotti is in charge of the case.

Bolivia

Government To Gradually Ease State of Siege

PY2211150689 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] When asked during a news conference at the Government Palace on 21 November whether the government would lift the state of siege before the municipal elections, Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco said that the government will ease the state of siege gradually by releasing more of the detainees, who are currently being held at the (Iquibobo), Apolo, and Ramon Dario.

Capobianco said the state of siege cannot be entirely lifted, because there are still centers of social tension in the country. He added that the state of siege ensures order and tranquillity for the citizens. [recorded passage indistinct]

The interior minister does not believe the state of siege can be (?maintained) in a single district. He said the state of siege is nationwide, because it enforces a government measure aimed at preserving order throughout the country.

Minister Capobianco said he will talk to the Santa Cruz mayor about the need to receive an official report on an alleged request for the suspension of the state of siege in Santa Cruz, in view of calm conditions in that department.

Capobianco also said that the union leaders who were arrested last weekend, among whom is teacher Vilma Plata, will be placed at the disposal of the courts. We have evidence that those leaders have incited the people against the constitutional order and that they are members of Trotskyist organizations, he said.

Ministers Discuss State of Seige

PY2311024289 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Information Minister Manfredo Kempff has announced that before this weekend the government will release the detainees who were banished to Ibibobo, Apolo, and (Ruben Dario).

During a news conference held this afternoon, the interior, information, presidency, and labor and labor development ministers released an extensive report assessing the country's social and political situation 8 days after the state of siege was enforced.

The report was read by the information minister at the Red Hall of Government Palace. It contains a long justification on the reasons that forced the government to implement the state of siege, and an account of the actions carried out under the state of siege.

Outstanding portions of the report state that the Interior Ministry continues to evaluate the degree of involvement of the banished people to either release or indict, before this weekend, those who were involved in acts of violence.

During the news conference, the ministers announced that political and public rallies for the upcoming municipal elections will be held normally and will be fully guaranteed, as long as they are not used to disturb public order and the citizens' tranquillity.

The government also recalled that the state of siege enforced by the executive branch will remain in effect as long as the reasons for enforcing it continue to exist.

Later, the interior minister answered questions from reporters. He said that teachers Miguel Lora, Jose Luis Alvarez, and Telmo Roman, who held a 24-day voluntary fast, are still under medical care.

Capobianco recalled that the three leaders, who are under medical care, are under arrest and that the status of each of them will be assessed as soon as they are fully recovered.

The interior minister insisted that there are still disturbing factors in the country that prevent the state of siege from being lifted. He mentioned the hunger strike by United Left congressmen, although he failed to mention other [word indistinct] points. He mentioned, however, that the government does not fear that other social conflicts will surface. [passage indistinct, including recording of interior minister]

For his part, Labor Minister Oscar Zamora agreed with his colleague from the Interior Ministry, and said that the state of siege will contribute to guaranteeing the development of the municipal elections. [passage indistinct, including recording of labor minister].

Capobianco Views State of Siege

PY2311150889 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Nov 89 p 1

[Excerpt] The government said yesterday that the subversive, violent, and anarchic actions of teachers, who adopted a radical position that produced the results everyone has heard about, "sought to promote inflation to create economic chaos."

Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco said yesterday that the enforcement of the state of siege throughout Bolivia "has safeguarded the nation's financial and economic stability, which is an asset that belongs to our people, beyond leftist or rightist positions."

He stressed that the subversive plan that sought to harm the economic stability of the state was aimed at causing an imbalance in the national budget, thus halting economic reactivation and production.

He added: "However, the people in general know that, faithful to the second objective of the measures we have adopted, we are promoting growth and reactivation. This effort, coupled with international cooperation, has yielded positive results in terms of social peace and order."

According to Capobianco, in an effort to maintain production and to strengthen the economic and financial sectors, "a decision was made to restore social tranquillity, which was seriously jeopardized by an extremist, Troskyist movement that had the support of minority groups who were clinging to their old slogans and distorting the legitimate rights of teachers."

The minister said that the government had to impose the state of siege provided for in the Constitution "to normalize productive activities, which were affected by the atmosphere of labor unrest, especially in La Paz. This embittered atmosphere jeopardized not only financial-economic stability, but also the lives of Bolivians."

He added that "the violence and unreasonableness, especially on 13 November, when there was a serious terrorist escalation against cultural, artistic, and journalistic personalities, have exhausted all possibilities for a civilized solution."

To preserve the democratic system, the government decreed the state of siege, thus guaranteeing the municipal elections, the minister said. [passage omitted]

Capobianco: Banished Can Return

PY2411030289 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco has announced that the return plan will begin tomorrow. This plan involves bringing back all those who were previously banished to various points in Bolivia. He also affirmed that by the end of this week there will be no banished people or detainees except for those whose cases were transferred to the courts.

Upon pointing out that this report was submitted to the president of the republic yesterday, Guillermo Capobianco noted:

[Begin Capobianco recording] Second, [as heard] the importance of this document lies in the fact that we have said that by the end of this week there will be no banished people in this country. [passage indistinct]

This document, a copy of which will be delivered to you, states that by the end of this week there will be no banished people [words indistinct] Why? Because we will implement the return plan tomorrow; always under the condition of our [words indistinct]; in other words, I hope that, at least over the radio, our banished compatriots will know that this weekend ships will go to pick them up.

Second [as heard], we have said that the assessment process continues. I believe that the majority, a vast

majority, of our compatriots who are banished will return to their homes. [end recording]

The interior minister also referred to other points concerning the excesses that have been committed.

The appropriate apologies have been requested, the interior minister said. He then referred to the state of siege.

Here are the interior minister's remarks:

[Begin Capobianco recording] This document also establishes that, in the first place, thank God that not a single drop of Bolivian blood was shed during the implementation of the state of siege. This is very important. Human rights have not been violated. The operation of the state security apparatus has been carefully, democratically monitored.

We have made (?mistakes). We have corrected them immediately. For example, the excess [words indistinct] and the excesses committed by our security corps while discouraging attempts to hold hunger strikes in some churches. We have made the appropriate apologies to the Episcopal Conference.

At this moment, no one in this country is being harrassed or persecuted.

Another important point: The state of siege will remain in full effect as long as the reasons for enforcing it continue to exist. [end recording]

Therefore, and given the importance of this information, we hereby reiterate that as of tomorrow the plan to release all detainees will be implemented in the entire country.

IU Talks With Government, Lifts Hunger Strike

PY2411015289 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 89

[By Facundo Hurtado]

[Excerpt] A very important meeting has just ended at the Chamber of Deputies. Present at the meeting were Dr Luis Ossio Sanjines, vice president of the nation and president of the national congress in his own right; the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies; and the United Left [IU] representatives who have been holding a hunger strike for a few days to demand that the citizens' rights be restored by the government.

After long talks among the sides involved, the IU national representatives decided to lift their hunger strike after they became convinced that the executive branch will soon order the release of the political prisoners and the return of banished people.

A document has been signed by the six national representatives; that is, Alfonso Ferrufino, Miguel Urioste, Luis Fernandez Fagalde, Alfonso Allen, Julio Arias Soto, and Gregorio Lanza. In the document, they explain the reasons for holding the hunger strike and, of course, for lifting it. [passage omitted]

MNR Leader Wounded in Sucre Police Action

PY2311015889 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 Nov 89 p 4

[Excerpts] Sucre, 16 Nov (EL DIARIO)—Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, a former presidential candidate and current MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] national deputy leader, was wounded in the legs by tear gas canisters and grenades that were directly and deliberately launched by police forces tonight at 25 de Mayo Square. He, along with former Education Minister Enrique Ipina and other MNR leaders, was leaving the 3 de Febrero municipal theater, where a political rally was under way. [passage omitted]

Several weeks ago the MNR scheduled a rally to proclaim the MNR candidates for Sucre city councilmen. However, because of the state of siege, the prefecture, which is held by the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action], refused to authorize the rally. Despite the refusal, at 1900 Sanchez de Lozada and a large number of MNR leaders and militants managed to enter the small 3 de Febrero theater. Some militants were already inside the theater before the police action began. [passage omitted]

Government Unable To Meet Eradication Quota

PY2311143089 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Campesino Affairs Minister Mauro Bertero has recognized the fact that, despite the government's efforts to replace coca plantations, Bolivia will not be able to fulfill the eradication quota established by Law 1008 [Law of Special Regulations for Coca and Controlled Substances] on time.

Bertero said, however, that the government expects to eradicate most of its quota by the end of the year. The minister said that the special forces are replacing coca plantations in 200 hectares in the Chapare region, and are enforcing the compulsory coca eradication program in the Yapacani region. Bertero pointed out that government forces supported by helicopters have already destroyed 45 hectares of coca plantations in this area, and that the government expects to finish the job by the end of the year.

The present delay, the minister noted, was due to the country's changing political situation—the change of authorities—over the past few months. He also gave his word of honor that the eradication program is being carried out with specially contracted personnel, who do not use harmful methods, like herbicides, that have provoked understandable reactions from producers and politicians in the past.

Bertero concluded by saying that the country requires more international support to work on larger areas, and that the money would be used to hire specially trained workers.

Four MIR-ADN Offices Bombed in El Alto

PY2311005089 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Nov 89 p 7

[Excerpts] Colonel Carlos Irigoyen Saleg, El Alto police commander, has said that four MIR-ADN [Movement of the Revolutionary Left-Nationalist Democratic Action] offices and a private property were dynamited on the night of Monday, 13 November.

Col Carlos Irigoyen said that the bombed offices are located in Villa Dolores, Tahuantinsuyo, 16 de Julio, and Villa Dolores [as published]. The private property is located on Libertad Square in the 16 de Julio District. He also reported that a UCS [Solidarity Civic Union] office, located in 16 de Julio as well, was also damaged by the explosions. [passage omitted]

The El Alto police commander said that the appropriate investigations are being conducted and that, because of the type of explosion, it is believed that home-made bombs were used.

In view of these attacks, Col Carlos Irigoyen said, the police have reinforced their patrols and have declared themselves in state of emergency.

Solidarity Civic Union Offices Dynamited

PY2211200689 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Nov 89 p 3

[Excerpts] Max Fernandez Rojas, the chairman of the Solidarity Civic Union [UCS], has stated that the cowardly terrorist attacks on several of our party offices, instead of having the desired effect of intimidating us, are making us more determined to continue working for the benefit of the overwhelming majority of the Bolivian people." [quotation marks as published] He made this remark upon hearing from the UCS leaders about the events that took place early yesterday morning that destroyed furniture, broke windows, and damaged election material. [passage omitted]

The UCS national leaders held a news conference during which they read the following party statement:

"Early this morning, sinister individuals, adroitly incited by rebels and coupists, caused considerable damage to the UCS offices in the northern zone of El Alto, at the Libertad Plaza, at 16 July Village No 1 Sectorial Committee, at the Ballivian Village Zonal Committee, at the 2d section Alto Lima Village Zonal Committee, at the Tupac Katari Village Zonal Committee, and at the Tawantinsuyo Village Zonal Committee.

Likewise, our offices in Pampahasi, La Portada, Parque Libano, and Kollasuyo Avenue were also dynamited. [passage omitted]

Cuban Military Men Visit Armed Forces School

PY2211182189 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Nov 89 p 6

[Text] A delegation of Cuban military men has arrived in Bolivia to deliver a lecture series on military matters at the Advanced School of National Studies [Escuela de Altos Estudios Nacionales, EAEN], which is subordinate to the Armed Forces commander in chief. The delegation includes General Urbelino Betancur, Colonel Guillermo Frank, and Lieutenant Colonel Juan Hernandez.

YPFB To Supply Liquified Gas to Chile

PY2311195889 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Nov 89 p 6

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) yesterday announced that, within the framework of a preliminary agreement that will allow the two countries to identify and solve problems and concretely implement operations with more than 2-year terms, it will sell 3,000 metric tons of liquefied gas to Chile.

YPFB vice chairman Roger Longaric has reported that the sale will be made to Lippi-gas of Chile. He said YPFB will supply the gas, which is part of 110,000 tons of Bolivia's monthly surplus production, to towns in northern Chile. [passage omitted]

Longaric reported that the 3,000 metric tons of gas will be sold for $125 a ton. The gas, which will be delivered by train, will be loaded in 25 tankers for transporting liquefied gas. Delivery will be made over a 40-day period beginning 1 December. [passage omitted]

"Once the operation is over, we will open tender bidding for the sale, at 2 or more year terms, depending on the interest shown at the time of the negotiation," Longaric concluded by saying.

Newspaper Director's Home Bombed; Other Bombings

PY2211230289 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Nov 89 p 1

[Excerpts] Terrorists bombed the house of EL DIARIO director Jorge Carrasco Jahnsen at 1046 Rafael Bustillos Street last night. The attack was staged at 2310, just as he and his family were about to go to bed.

A grenade—presumably containing dynamite—was hurled at the house. It caused considerable damage, but fortunately no injuries. [passage omitted]

Police patrol unit 110 has reported that 3 bombs were detonated at about 0400 this morning in Sopocachi, Pampahasi, and El Alto. The first investigations have shown that the bombs contained dynamite. Neither victims nor damage have been reported.

Brazil

Government Deplores Murder of Lebanese President

PY2311012889 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] The Brazilian Government has lamented the death of Lebanese President Mu'awwad. The Foreign Ministry has released an official note stating that the Brazilian Government shares the grief of the Lebanese people and categorically rejects the criminal action that represents an aggression on the international community and undermines the national reconstruction prospects of Lebanon.

President Mu'awwad died when a car bomb exploded and destroyed his car, and caused the death of eight other people, including three of his relatives.

Brizola's Party Files Petition for Vote Recount

PY2311132289 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0930 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The PDT [Democratic Workers Party] has filed a petition asking the courts to order a recount of the votes from the past election. Defeated candidate Leonel Brizola's party wants to have the figures reviewed by the balloting boards.

According to PDT Attorney Paulo Mata Machado, the electoral code establishes that the final count must be made by the balloting boards and not by the TRE [Regional Electoral Court] and the TSE [Superior Electoral Court]. The PDT had asked the TSE to change the vote-counting system before the voting began, but the TSE was unable to study the petition. [passage omitted]

The petition also asks the courts to suspend official proclamations of the results until all the votes have been recounted.

TSE Rejects PDT Request

PY2411005689 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] A few minutes ago the Superior Electoral Court unanimously rejected the petition for recount filed by the PDT [Democratic Workers Party]. The party has announced that it will appeal to the Supreme Electoral Court against this ruling.

Poll Shows 50 Percent Support Collor in Runoff

PY2311011089 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Excerpt] IBOPE [Brazilian Public Opinion and Statistics Institute] has released the results of the first poll on the presidential runoff election. In this poll, IBOPE used the same method used in the 23 polls conducted before the first round of elections. The only difference is the card used by the pollers. This time the card presented to the voters includes the names of only two candidates who will run for president in the runoff election.

These are the results: Should the election be held today, the PT [Workers Party] candidate Luis Inacio da Silva, also known as Lula, would receive 38 percent of the votes. Fernando Collor, of the PRN [National Reconstruction Party] would win the election with 50 percent of the votes. Blank or void votes would account for 5 percent, while 7 percent of the people interviewed by IBOPE said that they are still undecided. [passage omitted]

Nuclear Association Sponsors Talks With Soviets

PY2311180889 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Nov 89 p 14

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—A 3-day seminar to promote the exchange of information on nuclear topics between Soviets and Brazilians began here yesterday under the sponsorship of the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Association (ABEN). Eugeny Olegovitch Adamov, director of the Soviet power engineering institute and the author of the final report on the Chernobyl accident of 1986, said that protecting the people in case of a nucler power plant accident depends on an efficient evacuation plan that should provide for emergency situations and be regularly practiced through exercises.

Another safety requirement is to have a technical team available that is capable of implementing remote radiation measurements and maximizing the automatic operation of the reactor. This will reduce the possibility of human error. The main weaknesses of the Angra I nuclear power plant have to do with the evacuation plan and the technical team. Because of these drawbacks, legal action sponsored by the Green Party led Seventh Federal Court Judge Salete Macaloz to order the closure of the plant.

The Soviets will visit Angra I on 23 November. On 24 November they will participate in a panel discussion on safety concerns that will be attended by Rex Nazare, National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) president. The Brazilian and Soviet technicians are expected to exchange information during the panel meeting.

After the Chernobyl accident, and under the influence of perestroyka, Soviet plans for the construction of nuclear power plants were totally revised. The overall plan called for the construction of 200 plants of 1 million kw each before the year 2000. This figure has now been reduced to 30, while the capacity of existing plants will be doubled to 68 million kw over this period. Priority will be given to PWR [pressurized-water] light water reactors like the Angra facility.

Up until the Chernobyl accident, RBMK [high-power boiling] reactors with graphite-controlled cooling channels were considered the safest type. According to official information, 31 people died as a result of the Chernobyl accident. The accident served to mobilize the people

around the construction of new plants. Up until that time, the decisions had been made by the government; now the communities' opinions are also considered.

According to Adamov, the construction of a plant in Crimea was suspended, because the area is likely to be hit by earth tremors. "The main problem resulting from Chernobyl is not technical, but psychological," he noted.

ABEN President Guilherme Camargo has said that the Brazilian nuclear program has been discredited in the eyes of the Brazilian people, especially since it was imposed by the government without any public debate. The same thing is happening in the USSR. Camargo admitted that the Angra reactor's main problem is the emergency plan, "which must be improved." He said, however, that investments should continue.

"There are no safety weaknesses regarding the plant's nuclear operations," Camargo said. Based on the country's shortage of power and the money that has already been invested, he advocated continuing work on the Angra II and Angra III plants, which will generate 1.3 million kw. Already 70 percent of the Angra II budget has been disbursed, while 40 percent of Angra III's budget has been received. A disbursement of $1.5 billion is still pending.

President Announces Creation of New Free Port

PY2311002689 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] President Jose Sarney has announced the creation of a free port in Tabatinga, a town on the border between Brazil and Colombia. President Sarney has visited Tabatinga to dedicate the local hospital that has been refurbished by the Army. He also dedicated a training center and the local mayor's office.

In one of his speeches, he announced the creation of a free port in Tabatinga.

Chile

Officials Reopen Border at Tacna Pending Orders

PY2211134089 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Taxi and bus drivers working in international traffic between Arica and Tacna have reported that vehicle and passenger traffic to and from Tacna is absolutely normal, although the border pass had been closed for a few hours, pending official orders from the central Peruvian Government. As those orders were not received, the Tacna officials decided to reopen the border pass to Chilean and Peruvian citizens alike.

It has been unofficially announced that the orders to close the border can arrive at any moment. It has been added that those orders would only affect Peruvian citizens and that Chileans can continue to travel to Tacna without any difficulty.

Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has confirmed that the Chilean-Peruvian border is open. Errazuriz said both governments agree that it is important to have fluid trade between the two countries.

The foreign minister made short comments regarding the Peruvian Government decision to close the border to prevent the smuggling of merchandise and the exit of dollars from Peru:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What is the situation at the Chilean-Peruvian border?

[Errazuriz] We are in permanent contact with the Peruvian officials and with our consulate in Tacna, and we have been informed that the border is currently open. I believe our two governments agree that it is important for our bilateral relations to have fluid trade between the two countries. [end recording]

The minister declined to comment further on the issue and said that the situation at the border can change at any moment. The Peruvian Government has deemed it necessary to close its borders with Chile and Ecuador for 15 days to prevent a dollar drain, now that the dollar exchange rate in Peru has surpassed 11,000 intis.

Errazuriz on Ties With CSSR, Other Issues

PY2311010089 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Chile has resumed diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia as of Wednesday, 22 November. This information was released by Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz. The minister added that this is the fourth socialist country with which Chile has normalized relations. He also explained that this step is part of President Augusto Pinochet's policy to increase Chile's presence throughout the world.

The minister indicated that the Chilean community in El Salavador and the members of Chile's diplomatic mission there are fine, following the raid staged by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front on the Sheraton Hotel in El Salvador.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What information does the Foreign Ministry have about Chilean residents in El Salvador?

[Errazuriz] As we reported yesterday, there are permanent contacts between the ministry and the Chilean Embassy in El Salvador and, obviously, with the Salvadoran ambassador in Santiago. Basically, both the members of the Chilean community and the members of the diplomatic mission are fine. We have received information to the effect that there is clear involvement of Cuba and Nicaragua in the recent terrorist onslaught in El Salvador, and we want to express our solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle to defend their democracy. [end recording]

The Chilean foreign minister explained that the Peruvian Government has officially decided to suspend the normal movement of people across the border between Tacna and Arica. He added that border restrictions also apply to Bolivia and Ecuador.

Errazuriz added that the Chilean Foreign Ministry is in touch with the Peruvian Government, the Chilean Embassy in Lima, and Peruvian customs officials in an effort to normalize movement across the Chilean-Peruvian border.

The foreign minister concluded by saying that the Chilean Government has appointed Ambassador Santiago Benadava executive secretary of the Chilean-Argentine Commission for Physical and Economic Integration. Santiago Benadava will thus replace General Enrique Morel.

Pinochet Reports Attempt To Divide Armed Forces

PY2211212289 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 16 Nov 89 p 7

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet has reported that "there is an attempt to divide our Armed Forces," which he termed as "particularly serious."

He also said that the Armed Forces and the Carabineros will fulfill their constitutional role "without seeking a new role—much less seeking to create a parallel government. We are not coupists, and certainly not seditionists. We are exclusively patriots."

President Pinochet spoke at a luncheon given in his honor by the Chilean Air Force at the Advanced Training School. [passage omitted]

Pinochet said, "There is serious public evidence that some people are trying to dismantle the Constitution and to implement ambitious ideological projects that are harmful to the country."

He then revealed "the attempt to divide our Armed Forces, to separate them from the rest of our fellow citizens, and to make the idea of civilian-military coexistence an illusion. They believe in the theory of divide and rule. The government will adopt all legal measures to prevent those individuals from disrupting the order and harmony we have achieved, seeking to replace them with an uncertain future that would be dogged by resentment and hatred."

Pinochet said that the approaching new government period poses serious questions to the Armed Forces, related to their stability and development prospects. He warned against indiscriminate reductions in the budget and against attacks on members of the institutions. He said: "Reducing the Armed Forces means leaving the doors open for disorder and anarchy, and it endangers the legitimate use of force."

He recalled that the Constitution has given the Armed Forces and the Carabineros the task of guaranteeing the institutional order: "Therefore, I have personally decided to exercise the right, bestowed upon me by the Constitution, of continuing to command the Army.

As Army chief, I intend to work with all my ability for the good of Chile, and I will make all possible efforts to prevent our institutions from becoming victims of the abuses and humiliations of the past. It is not a matter of creating a new role for the Armed Forces and Carabineros—much less creating a parallel government. We are not coupists, and certainly not seditionists. We are exclusively patriots."

Carvajal Discusses Destroying CNI Documents

PY2211231289 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Rear Admiral Patricio Carvajal has said that the opposition is staging a campaign to harass the government and the other candidates. [passage omitted]

Minister Carvajal made these and other comments after taking part in a meeting with officers of the security forces. [passage omitted]

Carvajal also commented on the situation created following his statement that some of the CNI [National Intelligence Center] files would be destroyed. Carvajal said that the CNI, like other institutions, holds documents that have been replaced or that no longer matter, and that can, therefore, be destroyed. He said this does not apply to the political files and to the CNI special documents, which will not be destroyed. He added that the decision on which documents must be held and which can be destroyed has to be made very carefully.

Carvajal declined to comment on whether the CNI dossiers should be handed to the courts, as demanded by the Vicariate of Solidarity and presidential candidate Hernan Buchi. He said that this decision must be made by the lawyers who are studying the case and who probably have already made their decision. [passage omitted]

Hundreds of Union Leaders Not To Vote for Aylwin

PY2311001089 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Approximately 1,600 union leaders and supporters of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] will not vote for opposition candidate Patricio Aylwin, because of the campaign of aggression that has been unleashed against all those who have expressed support for Eduardo Rios, the president of the Workers Democratic Federation [CDT] who has resigned from the PDC.

CDT National Director Carlos Santamaria, a Christian Democrat, reported this development today. Santamaria added that this campaign of aggression, harassment, and slander had led Eduardo Rios to withdraw his support for Aylwin. Santamaria also reported that the windows

of his home have been broken, and that a union leader in Concepcion had been hit on the head with a stone, an injury that required her to undergo EEG tests. There are many similar cases involving people who, like Eduardo Rios, do not believe in entering alliances with the Marxists, Santamaria said.

He promised that shortly he will publish a list of Christian Democrat leaders who will not vote for Patricio Aylwin.

General Discusses Government's Secret Laws

PY2211153489 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Text] Chilean Air Force commander in chief General Fernando Matthei has said that during its 16 years in power, the military government may have approved 125 secret laws. Matthei, who made this remark after a legislative branch meeting at the Diego Portales Building, was asked about charges leveled by the opposition on the the subject.

[Begin recording] [Matthei] The laws may have been approved over the 16-year period. All the laws having to do with the organization and structure of the Armed Forces are secret. Why? All countries have adopted that system. Everything having to do with the structure [words indistinct] are normally the laws that have to do with the structure of institutions. That's all.

[Reporter] So the secret laws deal exclusively with the Armed Forces...

[Matthei, interrupting] Exclusively, exclusively. I would say that in 99 percent of cases they deal with the structure of the Armed Forces and with nothing else. I did not read the report [not further specified], but it is obvious that in the 16-year period the government may have issued secret laws. All those secret laws deal exclusively with the structure of the Armed Forces. [end recording]

Asked about the electoral campaign, Matthei said that the situation is absolutely normal and that it is much better than in other Latin American countries.

Government Condemns French Atomic Test in Pacific

PY2211010889 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Despite the protests by Chile and other countries of the Pacific Ocean Basin, France exploded another nuclear bomb today on the Mururua Atoll. [passage omitted]

The first protest reaction against the latest French atomic test came from the New Zealand Government, which stated that it is deeply affected by this event.

Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and other Pacific Ocean coastal countries have expressed their rejection of the French nuclear explosions because of the radiation danger and the destruction of the zone's ecosystem.

Chilean-Argentine Drug-Traffic Agreement Reached

PY2211141389 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Chile and Argentina will strengthen their bilateral accords to fight drug trafficking on all fronts. The efforts will be directed primarily against cocaine, the consumption of which has increased greatly. Traffic in cocaine is also a problem. The current laws will be renewed to prevent the Chilean-Argentine border from being used as a drug-trafficking route.

This decision was made during a meeting between Argentine Gendarmerie Commander (Danilo Barberis) and Chilean Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal. The Argentine Gendarmerie and the Chilean Carabineros will jointly conduct the strictest control of the border and immediately exchange data on possible drug-trafficking operations.

Teitelboim Says PCCh Independent From Moscow

PY2311011889 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Volodia Teitelboim, secretary general of the banned Communist Party of Chile [PCCh], has made another surprising statement. He refuted Radio Moscow reports by saying that this radio station, which he had personally used in the past to call for subversion in Chile, does not have the authority to give orders to Chilean Communists because, according to Teitelboim, they are independent.

Teitelboim, who a few days ago was booed and repudiated by Communist youth at the University of Santiago when he announced a sudden tactical turnabout to join the opposition coalition and extend support to its candidate Patricio Aylwin, refuted Radio Moscow reports on a violent plan that the PCCh was going to implement before and after the elections.

The Radio Moscow reports were criticized by Colonel Cristian Labbe, minister secretary general of government, who said that they contained details of a PCCh plan to destabilize the process of democratic transition.

Communist Youth To Continue 'Mass Mobilizations'

PY2311160389 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] The board of the outlawed Communist Youth has publicly reasserted that they will continue to stage mass mobilizations before, during, and after the 14 December elections. Communist Youth leaders Manuel Guzman, Edgardo Dias, and Rene Leal pointed out that all mobilizations will be aimed at promoting opposition candidate Patricio Aylwin's victory in the elections.

In carrying out these plans, the three leaders urged the Valparaiso Communist Youth to attend the 25 November demonstration in that city in great numbers.

Central Bank To Buy $140 Million of Debt

PY2211190289 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Finance Minister Enrique Seguel has reported that the Central Bank will purchase $140 million worth of the national foreign debt. The minister explained that the creditor banks will offer debt notes within the framework of a tender bid. The envelopes containing the proposals have already been opened.

It has been decided that a certain number of banks, which the minister did not name, will be authorized to purchase $140 million worth of the debt. The minister also said that the debt will be purchased at a discount of 58.25 percent. This means that the country will purchase $140 million worth of its debt at a cost of just $81 million.

[Begin recording] [Seguel] The envelopes have been submitted by a large number of qualified bidding banks. The envelopes have been opened and $140 million worth of the debt has already been assigned at a discount of 58.25 percent. This discount is much higher than we had expected.

[Reporter] By how much does this reduce our debt?

[Seguel] It reduces the debt by $140 million, but at a cost of $81 million. The banks will have another opportunity. The other creditor banks can also offer their debt notes, as long as they agree to sell them at a 58.25-percent discount. [end recording]

The finance minister added that the discount obtained is very favorable for the country because just 3 weeks ago the notes were being offered at 62 percent of their original value.

Enrique Seguel asserted that although the bidding envisaged the purchase of up to $330 million worth of the debt, only $140 million have been assigned. He noted that for the next 7 days banks can continue to offer notes, as long as they agree to accept a 58.25-percent discount.

The funds for this operation were obtained partly from fiscal reserves and partly from foreign credits.

Further on Destruction at Santiago Cable TV Station

PY2211002689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Text] Early this afternoon, a terrorist fire bombing destroyed the installations of the cable television station in Santiago.

Extremists of the self-styled Lautaro Popular Rebel Forces claimed responsibility for the attack at 2288 San Francisco Correa Place, Providencia neighborhood.

An unidentified number of terrorists reportedly arrived on the scene in a pickup stolen from its owner shortly before the attack. Once they arrived at the site of the attack, they used their weapons to threaten the six employees, and they immediately threw some fire bombs at the installations of the cable television station.

According to the owner of the stolen pickup, the terrorists hired him to do some hauling. However, they unexpectedly threatened him with a revolver, tied him up, and threw him inside the pickup. They then drove around some blocks and picked up some other people. As they arrived at the place, they ordered the vehicle's owner, identified as Juan Montaca, to enter the cable TV station office, and told him that when he heard an explosion he should run to a nearby swimming pool.

The terrorists gave the same order to the employees, warning them that if any managed to escape from the pool, they should run through a side door the terrorists had left open. The damage has not yet been evaluated, but it is believed to substantial.

The government has condemned the attack on the cable television station, warning that this attack is included in the communist plan reported by Radio Moscow. Here is reporter Graciela Contreras with further details on this from Government House:

[Begin Contreras recording] Good afternoon. The government has categorically condemned the attack on the installations of the cable television station in Santiago's Providencia neighborhood. The attack took place at noon today. This report has been released by Christian Labbe, minister secretary general of government, while answering questions on this new terrorist attack, claimed by the Lautaro Movement.

Labbe said that political sectors must adopt not only mere verbal actions, but measures that will help isolate and eradicate violence and terrorism from the country. He added that events such as this one affecting a cable television station, specifically, are included among the terrorist activities scheduled for this period.

Labbe was thus referring to the communist plan for the periods before and after the elections, as reported by Radio Moscow. The country must be aware of the fact that the adherents of totalitarian doctrines will not give up their aspiration to obtain power through the use of violence. This is intrinsic to such ideologies as Marxism. The attack on the cable television station is clearly an attack on freedom of expression and on free initiative, Labbe concluded. [end recording]

Four Bombs Explode in Santiago; Two Casualties

PY2311133689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Terrorists carried out four bomb attacks in Santiago last night, killing one man and injuring another. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front has claimed responsibility.

One of the bombs went off at the offices of the Australian Transnational Transportation Company—CNT Aeromar—at the corner of Corico and Santa Rosa Streets. The bomb caused heavy damage and shattered windows on three of the company's buses.

Three other bombs exploded simultaneously in the northern section of the capital. One bomb exploded at the Conchali Mormon Church and tore a man—unofficially identified as Alejandro Benegas—to pieces. The bomb also injured another man, still unidentified, who is now hospitalized at the J.J. Aguirre Hospital. The two other bombs went off at the Conchali Register Office, a few blocks from the Conachali municipal hall.

The bombs reportedly contained 2 kg of ANFO [ammonium nitrate-fuel oil]. It has also been reported that the victims were trying to set the bomb at the church when it went off.

Investigative Police and Carabineros personnel are searching for the other terrorists, who escaped in a purple Volkswagen station wagon.

Colombia

Police Operations Against Pablo Escobar Group

PA2311194589 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1747 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] This is a last-minute report. A National Police elite group is conducting operations today against the bodyguards of Pablo Escobar in the middle Magdalena area. As a result of the operations, 5 individuals have been killed, 33 have been captured, and there is an undetermined number of wounded.

To this effect, we have an official report in statements by General Miguel Antonio Gomez Padilla, director of the National Police.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] For the last 2 days, special units of the National Police elite group, with the support of the Colombian Air Force and other military units, have been searching for, clashing with, and will later capture some of the narcotrafficker barons.

[Reporter] Who are you fighting?

[Gomez] We are conducting the operation at this time. We are working in a certain area. The operation is against the Medellin Cartel barons.

[Reporter] Specifically against whom, general?

[Gomez] Pablo Escobar, possibly, [repeats] possibly Pablo Escobar, and one of the Ochoas.

[Reporter] Someone said there were some dead and wounded. Do you have any specific information?

[Gomez] No, we do not have very specific information at this time. Definitely, two persons have been killed and many captured. I ask you to allow us to complete the action, and then we will gladly announce a victory report.

[Reporter] Just exactly where is this action taking place, general?

[Gomez] Allow us not to disclose the place where we are operating, but it is the middle Magdalena area.

[Reporter] Are reinforcements being sent to the area, general?

[Gomez] There are enough policemen in the area, and I repeat, we have the cooperation of the Army and the Air Force.

[Reporter] Any casualties?

[Gomez] Not among our men.

[Reporter] General, you are very optimistic today. We saw you with this same enthusiasm about 2 months ago when you were interviewed by REUTER. The news agency quoted you as saying something very similar, giving the impression that the narcotics traffickers were surrounded in some part of the country, yet everyone else was saying the drug lords had left the country. Today you are just as enthusiastic. This victory report...

[Gomez, interrupting] I am just as enthused today as I was that day. I have always been very optimistic, and I am optimistic because of the men under my command. As you know, the narcotics elite group of the National Police and the entire National Police are determined to help Colombia in this struggle against all forms of violence. [end recording]

Drug Chiefs Reportedly Surrounded

PA2311215889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Bogota, 23 Nov (EFE)—General Miguel Antonio Gomez Padilla, National Police director, reported today that Pablo Escobar Gaviria, number one in the Medellin Cartel, and one of the Ochoa brothers, also a kingpin in the group, are apparently surrounded and should be captured any time.

General Padilla told reporters at 1500 GMT today that the search for some of the Medellin Cartel leaders had been intensified in the past 2 days somewhere in the middle Magdalena in Colombia's northern center. He refused to identify the place so as not to hamper the operations.

He also said that the search is being conducted by the police's elite group, supported by Army and Air Force troops.

Gen Padilla said: "For the past 2 days, special elite police members, supported by the Air Force and military units, have confronted drug traffickers in the search for drug trafficking capos who will be captured later."

"At this time, we are operating in a specific area against the Medellin Cartel." He also said that "Pablo Escobar and one of the Ochoa brothers" are possibly encircled and that the clashes "apparently have resulted in two men being killed and numerous others being detained."

The high-ranking officer asked newsmen for time "to complete the action and, possibly, to report that we have achieved victory."

Police sources said that the operations are taking place in the Concorna Municipality area, in Antioquia's Middle Magdalena region, between Medellin and Bogota, some 180 km northwest of the Colombian capital, where guerrillas of the Camilist Union - National Liberation Army (UC-ELN) are also active.

The Medellin cartel is regarded as the world's most important drug trafficking organization and, according to the U.S. police, is responsible for 70 percent of the cocaine smuggled into the United States.

Pablo Escobar and Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez, the cartel's number one and number two men, respectively, are ranked among the world's 20 richest men by specialized U.S. magazines like "FORBES" and "FORTUNE," which estimate their personal wealth at over $3 billion.

Jorge Luis Ochoa has two brothers who are also regarded as important drug kingpins.

More on Pursuit of Drug Lords

PA2411022089 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0003 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] General Miguel Antonio Gomez Padilla, National Police director, said today that Pablo Escobar Gaviria, Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, and one of the Ochoas are being pursued on foot at this time in the Cocorna area, in the middle Magdalena region, Antioquia Department by an elite police corps, the DAS [Administrative Department of Security], and the Army.

Up to now, 33 bodyguards have been arrested. A large quantity of weapons has been confiscated, and there are several people under arrest.

More than 200 policemen, with the support of the Army and the Air Force, are pursuing Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, and one of the Ochoas.

It all began with an intelligence operation conducted by the elite police corps, who, on 22 November, occupied two farms in the middle Magdalena region, where the three drug-trafficking lords were meeting. This was revealed by Gen Miguel Antonio Gomez Padilla, National Police director.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] We are conducting operations at this time in a certain area against the leaders of the so-called Medellin Cartel.

[Reporter] Whom are you after?

[Gomez] Pablo Escobar. Possibly, it is Pablo Escobar and one of the Ochoas.

[Reporter] How sure are you that Pablo Escobar is in the area?

[Gomez] There are strong indications that he may be in the area. We are facing some armed bandits. They are well armed, because the R-15 rifle is a good rifle. However, the problem is not their strategy, it is the country's topography and the capacity of small groups to avoid the action of the public forces.

[Reporter] Could you give us some hint as to where in the region you are looking? The middle Magdalena region is a very large area.

[Gomez] You know the place very well. Why don't you look it up on the map? [end recording]

We looked it up on the map, and it is located on the banks of the Cocorna River at the place where it flows into the Magdalena River. It is about halfway between Puerto Berrio and Puerto Boyaca.

General Octavio Vargas Silva is leading the operations and he has revealed that eight helicopters from the National Police and three from the Air Force are surrounding the mountainous region, which was illuminated with flares on 22 November to see if the mafia bosses could be captured.

Currently, five people have been killed and several people have been wounded. Thirty-three bodyguards are under arrest. The weapons that were confiscated were: R-15 rifles, machine guns, motorboats, cars, and some communications equipment.

The National Police director was very optimistic on the success of the operation.

[Begin Gomez recording] Why don't you give us the opportunity to give you the good news when the time comes? Thank you very much. [end recording]

We have just received last-minute reports on the situation.

A total of 55 people have been arrested. The zone has been cordoned off on the banks of south Cocorna River, in the area where it flows into the Magdalena River, and the search operation continues at this time in the area between Doraral and Puerto Nare.

Escobar Escapes Police

PA2411004489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] Bogota, 23 Nov (EFE)—Pablo Escobar Gaviria, head of the Medellin Cartel, has escaped from the Colombian police trap that was set up 2 days ago to capture him, police sources said.

Escobar, regarded as the operations chief of Colombia's largest cocaine-exporting group, fled "virtually in underwear," one of the officers in charge of the operations said.

Chief of Police General Miguel Padilla had earlier reported that the drug trafficker had been "surrounded" and that "his capture was imminent." Padilla also said he was "almost sure" that the operation, in which the Army and the Air Force also participated, would yield "positive results."

The Colombian authorities surrounded and raided four estates owned by Escobar Gaviria in the middle region of the Magdalena river, in Colombia's northern center.

On the estates, called "Las Palmas," "El Oro," "La Paz," and "Florencia," 50 bodyguards and 5 women were detained. Two unidentified people were killed in the ensuing clashes.

The police seized rifles, Israeli-made Uzi submachine guns, and several grenades.

According to a police source, the police elite troops have continued to comb the areas near the raided estates in an effort to track the escapees, who could include one of the three Ochoa brothers, who are the cartel's heads.

The operations are being conducted in the Cocorna Municipality, in the middle Magdalena in Antioquia, between Medellin and Bogota, 180 km northwest from Bogota.

The Medellin Cartel is considered responsible for 70 percent of the cocaine that enters the United States illegally.

Evacuation of Citizens From El Salvador Ordered

PA2211133789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0535 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Bogota, 21 Nov (EFE)—The Colombian Foreign Ministry has reported that the Colombian Government today ordered the evacuation of all Colombian citizens living in or visiting El Salvador.

A Colombian Foreign Ministry spokesman told EFE that Colombian children living in El Salvador arrived in Bogota aboard a commercial flight today.

Colombian Embassy officials, except for Ambassador Humberto Gomez Gomez and mission First Secretary Henry Arcos, will arrive in Bogota before the end of the week.

The Colombian Embassy in El Salvador is located a few meters away from the Sheraton Hotel that was attacked by the guerrilla movement today, and is in the middle of the fighting between the Salvadoran Army and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) forces.

Official sources in Bogota stated that the government "is making all necessary efforts" to guarantee the safety of all Colombians currently in El Salvador, until they leave that country.

Barco Asks for Investigation Into Israeli Links

PA2211191089 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Here is a last minute report: President Virgilio Barco has sent a note to Public Prosecutor Alfonso Gomez Mendez asking him to investigate an alleged link between two active military officers and the contracting of Israeli mercenaries, among them (Jahir Klein), for the training of paramilitary groups in the middle Magdalena region.

Minister Rules Out Further Security Measures

PA2411149889 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] Bogota—The government feels that the public order situation in Colombia continues to be delicate, but has considerably improved in various parts of the country. Therefore, it has ruled out the possibility of adopting new measures to complement those already in force.

Government Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds made that statement to the press following a meeting of the National Security Council to discuss the current public order situation.

The government has concluded that the actions carried out by the Armed Forces and security corps have produced excellent results.

ELN Group Occupies Town, Harangues Residents

PA2311013389 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] A column of the so-called Camilist Union of the Army of National Liberation [ELN] occupied the municipality of California in Santander Department today to show their rejection of the dialogue and referendum. No casualties were reported.

The official police report states that about 50 guerrillas entered the town, where they harangued the citizens, demanded the elimination of paramilitary groups, and painted antigovernment and pro-ELN slogans on the walls. They later escaped.

Car Bomb Explosion Injures 4 at Car Dealership

PA2211130489 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] Bogota—Authorities have reported that during the past few hours a car bomb exploded at a car dealership in southern Bogota, resulting in four injured and millions [currency not specified] in structural damage.

According to an official report, unidentified men left a Renault 18 loaded with about 20 kg dynamite in front of a dealership on South 645 Caracas Avenue, slightly injuring four youths and causing heavy structural damage. Shockwaves shattered the windows of the San Antonio Church, about 20 other businesses, and several homes.

Following the terrorist attack, units of DIJIN [Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations], DAS [Administrative Department of Security], and Bogota's Metropolitan Police cordoned off the area and implemented operations in the capital's central and southern areas to discover the perpetrators and prevent new criminal actions.

Paraguay

Military Officials Deny Insistent Coup Rumors

'Population Can Rest Assured'

PY2311232489 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Nov 89 p 2

[Text] "The population can rest assured that there is no threat of a coup," General Regis Anibal Romero, military Cabinet chief of the Presidency, told this newspaper yesterday.

He said that such rumors are spread by people interested in creating unrest and disquiet among the population; they phone in reports of alleged troop movements and a state of alert. "I can assure you that there is absolutely nothing to those phone calls; they are meant to spread false rumors," Gen Romero asserted.

We asked Gen Romero this question because many of our readers called in to express concern about insistent rumors that are circulating these days.

Gen Romero affirmed: "The Armed Forces are committed to supporting, protecting, and following the democratic process initiated by President Rodriguez."

He also said that President Rodriguez has the backing of all Paraguayans because the government defends the principles of democracy and freedom.

Contacted by this newspaper regarding this matter, other high-ranking military officers agreed that some ill-intentioned people have started a "rumor mill," with the obvious purpose of creating disquiet among the population. Those people are making phone calls to military officers' wives and relatives to alert them to the alleged introduction of arms from Brazil, an alleged state of alert in the barracks, and alleged incidents among Armed Forces chiefs.

The military chiefs contacted by ABC COLOR asserted that this rumormongering will not be successful and that the government will calmly continue to work toward its objective of ensuring the well-being of the people and consolidating democracy.

Tank Movements Explained

PY2411005889 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Interview with General Regis Anibal Romero and with General Ramon Humberto Garcete, commander of I Corps, by Humberto Rubin, owner and director of Radio Nanduti, in Asuncion —live; intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] [Romero]...rumors with the sole purpose of alarming the people, of creating confusion and doubt among the citizens in general. I think we are witnessing the creation of false rumors in an effort to make the people lose confidence in the government. However, you must all rest assured that the Armed Forces of the nation are committed to the success of the current democratic process. Consequently, I want to urge the people to remain calm because there is absolutely nothing that can disrupt the current order and legal system. We are not going to allow anything to happen that can cause concern among the people.

[Rubin] General, are there some sort of maneuvers, exercises, or whatever, because if a radio station is hearing these rumors, then I believe other media are also hearing them, and I am beginning to understand that there is an evil intention in these rumors. I am asking whether there could be some maneuvers or troop movements, some sort of training or something special that could cause these rumors, or is there really a double intention in these rumors?

[Romero] There is absolutely nothing, Humberto, that should alarm the citizens. I was also told that this afternoon Radio Caritas was reporting that some light tanks of I Corps have been mobilized. In reference to this, I want to explain the following: When a national or foreign official visits a mechanized or armored division, it is traditional that some tanks escort that official from the main guard post to the command office. This is what happened this afternoon within I Corps when Argentine Army General (Pablo Escalane) visited that unit. Some tanks from the main guard post escorted him to the commanding office of the I Corps commander, Division General Ramon Garcete. This is what happened, Humberto. However, this is a tradition of the armored divisions. [passage omitted]

[Rubin] Do you want to add anything, Gen Romero?

[Romero] Look, Humberto, I authorize you to call General Garcete, who at this moment can be contacted at 609-631, to explain or confirm what I have said. Gen Garcete is the commander of the I Corps, and he can explain any situation that you may find necessary to ask about if what I said does not fully satisfy the people in general, because I rarely speak to the people. I only do so when there is concern among the people. Although many

people may not have fully accepted or believed in what I said, many have listened and evaluted my words.

[Rubin] Thank you very much, Gen Romero. I appreciate your remarks very much.

[Romero] I authorize you, Humberto, to call me at any moment 24 hours a day. There can be no doubt among the people regarding the tranquillity prevailing throughout the country.

[Rubin] Thank you very much, Gen Romero.

[Romero] You are welcome. I am at your disposal at any time.

[Rubin] Gen Humberto Garcete, how are you?

[Garcete] Very well, thank you, Humberto. How are you?

[Rubin] General, it is not easy to say.... [changes thought] Just a moment, General; go ahead, General...

[Garcete, interrupting] Well, I understand, the word general is becoming too repetitive, in fact.

[Rubin] General, I have been talking with Gen Romero, and we are now much at ease about these rumors that have been circulating yesterday and the day before. Is there absolute tranquillity in the country, and is it true that the reported tank movement is just a routine procedure to escort a visiting official?

[Garcete] That is true, Humberto. There is absolute tranquillity. I think these rumors are absolutedly false and selfish, perhaps trying to create distrust, as Gen Romero said, and disquiet among the people. I also want to take this opportunity, using your radio which has so many listeners, to tell the people, all the Paraguayan people, that there is absolute tranquillity, and that the Armed Forces are more than ever united behind and commited to, as Gen Romero said, the success of the current democratic process and the fulfillment of the proclamations of 2 and 3 February issued by the president of the Republic. [passage omitted]

Peru

Larco Cox Announces Intention To Retain Post

PY2311144889 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Several news media published reports yesterday on the possible resignation of Council of Ministers President Guillermo Larco Cox. We have just found him here talking with several reporters. Let's listen: [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What can you tell us about the reports of your resignation?

[Cox] I have repeatedly said that this situation is a result of some remarks made by the president that were critical of the Foreign Ministry, particularly his comments on an alleged failure to carry out a mission. However, we have been able to show the president that the problem occurred because of a lack of information on the subject. The situation has been cleared up, and the president has publicly given us his support. I have therefore decided to continue with this very demanding job. [passage omitted] [end recording]

State of Emergency Extended in Lima, Callao

PY2311193489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1904 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Lima, 23 Nov (EFE)—The Peruvian Government today extended the state of emergency and military control for 15 days in Lima and in El Callao, Lima's port, after considering that subversive activity is continuing in these jurisdictions.

This measure became effective on 22 November, according to a decree signed by Peruvian President Alan Garcia.

The decree also establishes the suspension of constitutional guarantees, including those related to the right to assemble and to be detained only by court order.

A 30-day state of emergency was reinstated in Lima Province and in El Callao on 22 October. [passage omitted]

New Leftist Terrorist Organization Uncovered

PY2211143089 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Nov 89 p 21

[Text] Lima, 21 Nov—The newspaper EXPRESO today reported that the Peruvian police have announced that a new leftist terrorist organization has been noticed and that the investigations into the subject are at an advanced stage.

The newspaper quoted Technical Police Director Lieutenant General Fernando Reyes Roca, who confirmed the existence of a new guerrilla organization, the Patriotic Front of Liberation [Frente Patriotico de Liberacion] (FPL), whose members seem to belong to a radical United Left [IU] sector.

Reyes Roca said that the group was detected by the state intelligence services and that FPL leaders were arrested in the past few hours.

Police sources have said that the FPL might be a splinter group from the Peruvian Communist Party or from radical factions of other IU groups. It has been said that some FPL leaders may have received military training in the camps of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

Two terrorist groups are currently operating in Peru. They are the Maoist "Shining Path"—a splinter group of the Tupac Amaru party, which is made up of dissidents of several leftist sectors. [as published]

Shining Path Beheads Tambo Lieutenant Governor

PY2211145689 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1127 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] In Huancayo, a Shining Path group beheaded Tambo District Lieutenant Governor Alejandro Argumedo Quispe, 35, his brother Augusto Argumedo Quispe, 25, and a worker of the state-run Peruvian Radio and Television Company. The Argumedo Quispe brothers are survived by their wives and children.

In Oxapampa, Puerto Bermudez District, some 200 Shining Path members dynamited two banks and looted a hospital and several stores. The terrorists, who arrived in trucks and on five motorcycles, were heavily armed and were wearing ski masks and army uniforms.

Reduced Bus Service, Fare Gouging in Lima

PY2311213089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Today's reduction in the urban transportation service in Lima did not present a problem for passengers who took other means of transportation to their workplaces. [sentence as heard]

Meanwhile, the police have been carrying out lightning raids.

Today, there was a reduction in the urban transportation service in our capital, because drivers are demanding that the municipal authorities increase the bus fare from 400 to 800 intis.

Some buses, however, have been operating throughout Lima. Nevertheless, these buses, as usual, were charging outrageous fares—up to 1,500 intis.

As a result, the police began to carry out lightning raids to force bus drivers to charge the fare established by the municipality—that is, 450 intis. [passage omitted]

Venezuela

President To Mediate Conflict in El Salvador

Perez Meets FMLN Representatives

PA2311162989 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez is presently meeting in Miraflores Palace with two representatives of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] to discuss the armed conflict in El Salvador. The Venezuelan Government has offered to mediate to try to reestablish peace in that country. For this reason, it has been holding private meetings with representatives of both sides. On 21 November, the president met with the delegates of Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani. The president is meeting today with guerrilla leaders Joaquin Villalobos and Jorge Shafik Handal. This is the third meeting between the two sides in a neutral country. The firm objective is the achievement of peace in El Salvador.

FMLN Commander Arrives

PA2311165189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1615 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Caracas, 23 Nov (EFE)—Carlos Alberto Calles Garcia, Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) commander, arrived in Caracas today to participate in the Salvadoran peace negotiations under the mediation of the Venezuelan Government. The guerrilla leader arrived in Caracas from Bogota and was met by Venezuelan National Guard members at Maiquetia Airport. The FMLN commander was taken to Caracas accompanied by an armed escort.

The rest of the guerrilla delegation that will meet with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today is expected to arrive in Caracas within the next few hours.

Political sources said today that Guillermo Ungo, leader of the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and vice president of the Socialist International, is expected to arrive in Caracas today. Last weekend, Ungo left El Salvador accompanied by the Venezuelan ambassador to El Salvador.

On Tuesday, 21 November, President Perez met with Salvadoran Presidency Minister Colonel Antonio Varela and Justice Minister Oscar Santamaria, with whom he discussed the possibility of active Venezuelan mediation in the Salvadoran conflict.

Salvadoran Ambassador to Venezuela Jose Antonio Hasfura has said that his government will not attend the direct meetings between the FMLN and the Venezuelan president.

Santamaria and Varela, who left Caracas on Wednesday, 22 November, are members of the government delegation that negotiated with the guerrilla movement in Mexico and Costa Rica. Those negotiations were scheduled to continue in Venezuela on 20 November, but the talks were interrupted in light of the increasing violence in El Salvador.

The guerrilla delegation that participated in the previous round of talks was composed of two top FMLN leaders, Commander Joaquin Villalobos and Commander Jorge Shafik Handal, as well as Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Salvadoran Samayoa, Jesus Rojas, Nidia Diaz, and Mercedes del Carmen Letona.

U.S. Should Respect Laws

PA2411014889 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] It will definitely be tonight when President Carlos Andres Perez meets with members of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. The president himself has supplied this information, while adding that the United States should respect

international laws, as Latin Americans are capable of resolving their own problems.

[Begin Perez recording] We should look for sincere solutions. Waging factions must prove their sincerity, since otherwise we would be wasting our time. For example, it was regrettable that just when the talks were to get underway in Caracas, the situation in El Salvador occurred. Anyway, let us not look backward but forward. I believe that this terrible bloodletting that El Salvador is suffering will make everyone realize that this cannot go on. [end recording]